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Selected Measures of the Economic Values of Increased Fruit and Vegetable Production and Consumption in the Upper Midwest

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Selected Measures of the Economic Values of Increased Fruit and Vegetable Production and Consumption in the Upper Midwest

Abstract

This research considers the potential statewide and regional economic values that might accumulate to farmers and regional economies if there was an increase in the production of 28 types of fresh fruits and vegetables for local consumption.

Disciplines

Agricultural and Resource Economics | Agricultural Economics

Selected Measures of the Economic Values of Increased Fruit and Vegetable Production and Consumption in the Upper Midwest

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Executive Summary

This research considers the potential statewide and regional economic values that might accumulate to farmers and regional economies if there was an increase in the production of 28 types of fresh fruits and vegetables for local consumption. The states studied were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Two separate analyses were conducted. The first provides state-only estimates where the economic values are compiled considering each state's farmers and each state's consumption as a distinct and closed study area. The second analysis evaluates individual counties within the six-state region considering both their capacity and potential to produce fresh fruits or vegetables to serve medium to large metropolitan regional markets with populations in excess of 250,000 persons. This second analysis is indifferent to state boundaries.

Both research scenarios also presuppose that 50 percent of the local fruit and vegetable production will be marketed via producer-owned fruit and vegetable stores. The economic values of those activities also are partially estimated.

These are the relevant findings:

Under the first scenario:

- 270,025 cropland acres would be needed to produce the partial-year demands of 28 fresh fruits and vegetables in the six-state region. That is roughly equivalent to the average amount of cropland in one of Iowa's 99 counties. Those acres would produce \$882.44 million in farm-level sales, which would be worth \$3.31 billion when sold at retail.
- Considering all industrial linkages, farm-level production would result in 9,302 total jobs region-wide, earning a total of \$395.12 million in labor incomes.
- The land required to produce those fruits and vegetables would have to come from conventional agriculture as the amount of cropland is fixed. Considering all industrial linkages, corn and soybean production on those same acres supported 2,578 jobs and \$59.12 million in labor incomes.
- If 50 percent of that production were sold via producer-owned markets, the region would need a total of 1,405 establishments staffed by 9,652 jobs earning \$287.64 million in labor incomes.

Under the second scenario:

- The 28 metropolitan markets would require 195,669 fruit and vegetable acres to produce \$637.44 million in farm-level sales.
- Considering all relevant multipliers, that farm-level production would support 6,694 jobs and \$284.61 million in labor income in the six-state area.
- The land required to produce those fruits and vegetables would have to come from conventional agriculture as the amount of cropland is fixed. Considering all industrial

linkages, corn and soybean production on those same acres supported 1,892 jobs and \$42.517 million in labor incomes.

- It would take 875 fruit and vegetable markets to distribute these crops using the producer-retailers in the metropolitan areas that are actually within the region, which would in turn support 6,021 jobs in those establishments earning \$180.7 million in labor incomes.

This research provides two estimates of the farm-level and economy-wide levels of increased fruits and vegetable production to satisfy local demand. Each scenario is to be considered separately – **the two scenarios must not be combined**. Each state can easily identify unique state amounts under each scenario to ascertain, given the assumptions used in this assessment, the potential value of this type of production in terms of job and labor income growth.

It is important to note that this research was not intended to isolate all of the net new production to the states or region; instead, it identifies the total value of production given the scenarios employed. Additional research is needed to discern the state-by-state and regional productivity gains that would accrue after accounting for existing production.

This research was funded primarily by a grant from the Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture at Iowa State University. The following organizations provided funds to purchase state-level data sets: Illinois Fresh Taste Initiative, the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, the Minnesota Institute for Sustainable Agriculture, the Land Stewardship Project, the Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems – University of Wisconsin, the Michael Fields Agricultural Institute, Indiana Cooperative Development Services, the Michigan Food and Farming Systems, and the C.S. Mott Group for Sustainable Food Systems at Michigan State University.

SCENARIO ONE: To expand production of 28 fruit/vegetables in six states to meet seasonal demand, direct-marketing 50 percent via producer-owned stores

	Acres needed	Farm- level sales (\$ million)	Retail value: crops (\$ million)	Farm-level total jobs: fruit/vegetable production	Farm-level total labor income (\$ million)	Direct- market stores	Retail- level jobs	Retail- level labor income (\$ million)	Farm-level total jobs: corn–SB production ¹
Illinois	69,387	263.9	988.6	2,600	120.5	420	2,887	91.1	635
Indiana	39,709	130.4	488.6	1,345	56.2	208	1,427	46.0	445
Iowa	16,215	61.4	230.0	657	26.3	98	672	17.1	131
Michigan	75,192	204.6	766.6	2,210	90.5	326	2,238	63.9	719
Minnesota	34,541	106.8	400.0	1,166	49.0	170	1,168	35.2	336
Wisconsin	34,982	115.1	431.1	1,322	52.4	183	1,259	34.2	313
Region total	270,025	\$882.4	\$3,305.4	9,032	395.1	1,405	9,652	287.6	2,578

1. Based on the number of corn–soybean acres offset by conversion to fruit/vegetable production.

**SCENARIO TWO: To expand production of selected fresh produce for 28 metropolitan markets¹
in the six-state region, direct-marketing 50 percent via producer-owned stores**

	Acres needed	Farm-level sales (\$ million)	Farm-level total jobs: fruit/vegetable production	Retail-level jobs	Farm-level total jobs: corn-SB production ²
Illinois	49,596	188.7	1,859	2,287	454
Indiana	39,804	130.8	1,349	580	446
Iowa	8,987	34.0	364	263	72
Michigan	57,300	156.0	1,684	1,578	548
Minnesota	18,071	55.9	610	777	176
Wisconsin	21,911	72.1	828	537	196
Region total	195,669	\$637.4	6,694	6,021	1,892

1. Areas with a population of 250,000 or more; total population of all metro areas: 35.5 million.

2. Based on the number of corn-soybean acres offset by conversion to fruit/vegetable production.

Introduction

This is a technical report of the methods used to investigate the possible economic outcomes to expanding local fresh fruit and vegetable agricultural production in the upper Midwest to satisfy a portion of the resident population's expected annual demand. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are the states analyzed.

There are two dimensions to this analysis. In the first part of this study, estimates of economic activity associated with fruit and vegetable production are made with the assumption that statewide demands for fresh fruits and vegetables are met solely by that state's producers for a specific period of time. This yields a state-contained local production and consumption summary that will be of interest to single-state marketing and promotion interests as well as state-specific policy development agencies.

The second dimension is more complicated, but somewhat more realistic in that state boundaries are not a delimiting factor in determining potential sales. That evaluation begins at the county level and estimates the potential sales that could be made from any county in the region to any and all metropolitan areas within the region or within 150 miles of the region's boundaries that have populations of 250,000 or more. This evaluation considers the disincentives of distance from markets on the producers' decisions, the proclivity of farmers to actually produce fruits and vegetables, and the amount of available cropland in each county.

Many data sources were utilized for this analysis:

- Detailed state and county-level agricultural production characteristics were derived from U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Census data for 2007.
- Information on farm- and retail-level fruit and vegetable prices were obtained from the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA.
- Information about fruit and vegetable market retailers at the national level was obtained from the 2007 Economic Census of Retail. Data on state fruit and vegetable markets were obtained from the 2007 County Business Pattern on-line data set at the Census Bureau.
- Data on expected resident population fruit and vegetable consumption were obtained from the USDA and from data imbedded in the Iowa Produce Market Calculator.
- Economic impact modeling data were purchased from Minnesota Implan for each state. Input-output models were constructed to evaluate each participating state's full range of linked economic outcomes associated with the study scenarios.

For reasons that will be evident as the study proceeds, this research does not produce sets of bottom-line determinations of the economic impacts of fresh fruit and vegetable production in the participating states. It produces summaries of the total economic value of such activity, but the real economic impacts to the states in terms of defensible net new economic activity were not estimated in this study. This report was not intended to isolate all of the net new production to the states or the region; hence the economic impacts. Instead, it identifies

the total value of production given the scenarios employed. It will take additional research to discern the state-by-state and regional productivity gains that might accrue after completely accounting for existing regional production of these commodities.

Upper Midwest Production

Interest has grown nationally in reintroducing fresh fruit and vegetable production to U.S. regions that had long since ceded production to other areas. Table 1 informs us that our national fresh vegetable agricultural sector required 2.82 million acres in 2007, which represents less than .7 percent of all U.S. cropland. A third of those acres are dedicated to sweet corn and potatoes, and just 15 vegetables accounted for 80 percent of the acres dedicated to fresh vegetable production.

Table 1: Selected Examples of U.S. Vegetables

Harvested For Sale (2007)	Acres	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent of Total	Acres Per 1,000 Persons
Total	2,820,130	100.0		9.34
Potatoes	595,804	21.1	21.1	1.97
Sweet Corn	294,004	10.4	31.6	0.97
Lettuce, Head	166,967	5.9	37.5	0.55
Watermelons	151,135	5.4	42.8	0.50
Onions, Dry	130,925	4.6	47.5	0.43
Tomatoes in the Open	126,926	4.5	52.0	0.42
Broccoli	124,362	4.4	56.4	0.41
Beans, Snap	111,448	4.0	60.3	0.37
Pumpkins	101,010	3.6	63.9	0.33
Lettuce, Romaine	87,735	3.1	67.0	0.29
Cantaloupes	87,430	3.1	70.1	0.29
Sweet Potatoes	84,004	3.0	73.1	0.28
Cabbage, Head	76,411	2.7	75.8	0.25
Carrots	68,058	2.4	78.2	0.23
Cucumbers and Pickles	61,992	2.2	80.4	0.21

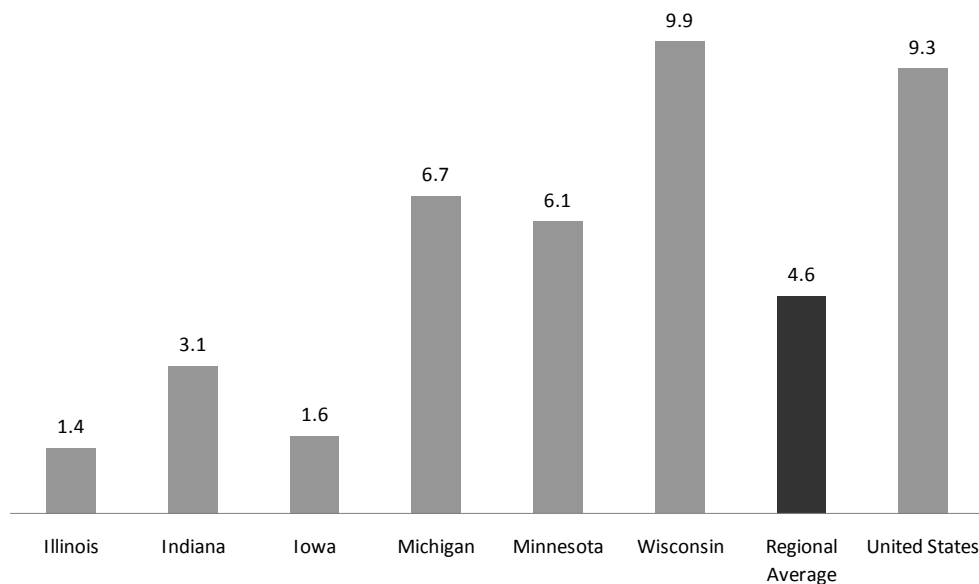
Source: 2007 Agricultural Census

Comparatively small parcels of land can be used to meet regional fresh vegetable consumption needs. At the national level, fewer than 100 acres could produce the annual needs of a small city of 10,000 persons. By specific crop, the United States averaged just 4.2 acres per 10,000 persons in fresh tomato crops and 2.5 acres for cabbage. It is evident that relatively small amounts of land can supply the fresh vegetable needs of most Midwestern communities. Larger amounts would be needed to satisfy the demands of larger metropolitan areas or for a state as a whole.

The states evaluated in this study are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. These states have widely varying levels of vegetable production as evidenced by Figure 1. Where the previous table indicated a mere 9.3 acres produced the fresh fruit and vegetables for 1,000 persons, the overall regional weighted average was 4.6 acres. The lowest amount was found in Illinois at 1.4 acres in production for 1,000 persons in 2007, followed by Iowa at 1.6 acres. Both Michigan and Minnesota score higher at over 6 acres per 1,000 persons, and Wisconsin exceeds the national average at 9.9 acres.

It may seem that the region produces substantial fractions of regional demand, but closer scrutiny of, for example, the very high Wisconsin score indicates 75 percent of its acres are used to produce potatoes and sweet corn. Michigan and Minnesota also demonstrate strong potato and sweet corn production, so the heavy dominance by just these two vegetables indicates comparatively lower levels of regional production for all other vegetables.

Figure 1: Fresh Vegetable Acres Per 1,000 Persons, 2007



Comparative Advantages

We know that there are relatively high levels of vegetable production in some parts of the upper Midwest region or the United States and not in others. At the outset of this study, we must acknowledge an issue that cannot be ignored when evaluating U.S. local foods potential. Owing to variances in the value of soil resources, climate, historical development, population densities, and transportation and other industrial support systems, there are strong regional patterns of crop production. These patterns have evolved over time due to comparative economic advantages in both crop production and distribution. It is a standard tenet of regional economics that whole economies are substantially better off in competitive market systems when producers specialize. Producers will specialize when they are able to supply a commodity at a lower price than their competitors, yet still maintain a profit.

Comparative advantages are influenced by previously discussed factors. Soil and climate must be hospitable to the crop that is produced. Water resources, whether naturally available or engineered, also must be in adequate supply. Within a region, supply and distribution agglomerations will emerge where specialized up-stream and down-stream production inputs (along with transport and handling industries) will evolve and also enhance a region's competitiveness. For many agricultural commodities, regional competitive advantages are so strong they effectively prevent the profitable production of some crops in certain areas.

Figure 2, for example, illustrates the tremendous concentration of U.S. corn production. The darkest areas displayed had 45 percent or more of available cropland in corn in 2007. It also is evident that crop diversity increases and the propensity to plant corn decreases with distance from the high concentration boundaries. Very large tracts of major agricultural states like the Dakotas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas are economically unsuitable to corn production.

Figure 2

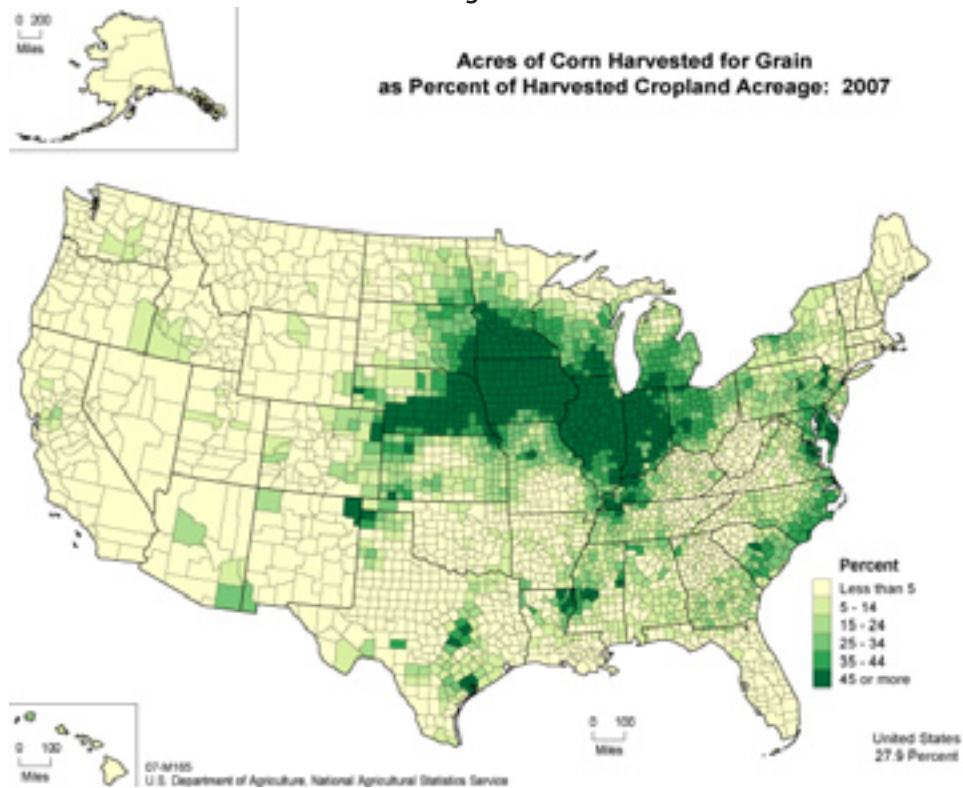
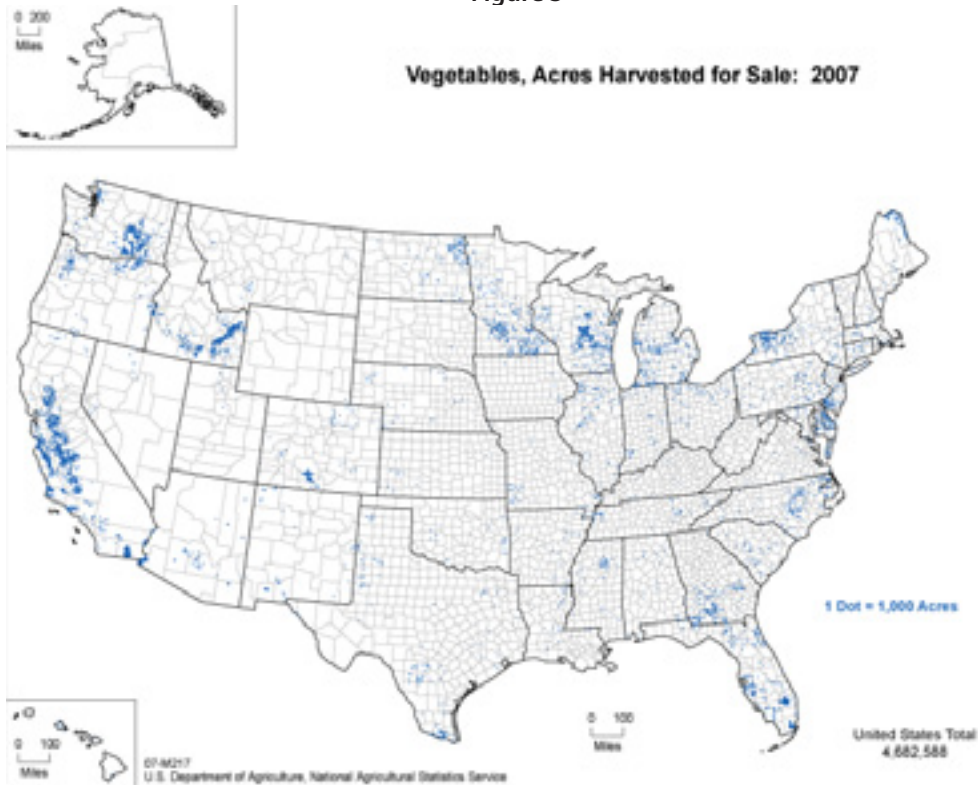


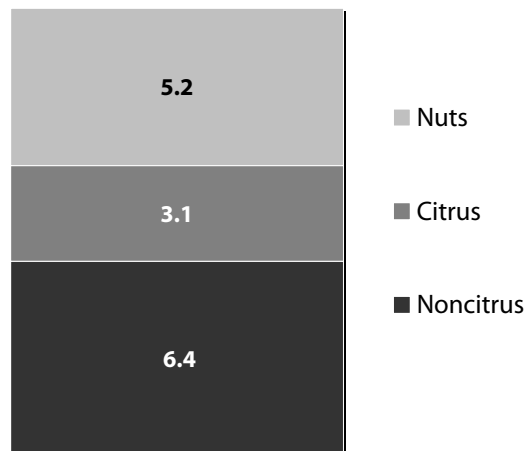
Figure 3 demonstrates how modest and scattered the nation's total harvested vegetable acres concentrations were in 2007. It also shows production prominence, as has already been mentioned, in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and the relative absence of production in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana – states that otherwise showed very strong advantages in corn production. While there does appear to be a production spatial coincidence between corn and vegetables in the Minnesota example, that type of production alignment is not evident in the cases of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Figure 3



U.S. fruit and nut production also is important. Figure 4 gives the total U.S. fruit and nut bearing acres in 2007 per 1,000 persons. Combined acres were 14.9 per person. As citrus acres are highly concentrated in warmer growing regions, the region studied is most suited to producing non-citrus fruits for fresh consumption.

Figure 4: U.S. Fruit- and Nut-Bearing Acres Per 1,000 Persons, 2007



There are, however, wide variances in regional production of non-citrus fruits. Figure 5 indicates there were 6.4 fruit bearing acres of this type per 1,000 persons in the United States in 2007, but the regional weighted average was 2.7. Five of the six states have extremely

low values, but Michigan's acres exceed the national average by 50 percent. Michigan has a diversified fruit production system featuring apples, peaches, cherries, and grapes, and is a major fruit producer. Indeed, the region demonstrates a national prominence, not just a strong regional prominence.

Figure 6 gives the same type of estimates for all berry production in the multi-state region. Nationally, just 7/10th of an acre produced the annual berry needs of 1,000 persons. The region, however, exceeds the national average at 1 acre per 1,000 persons. There are extremely low levels of berry production in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Michigan and Wisconsin are exceptions. Berry acres are three times the national average in Michigan and five times the national average in Wisconsin.

Figure 5: Noncitrus Fruit-Bearing Acres Per 1,000 Persons, 2007

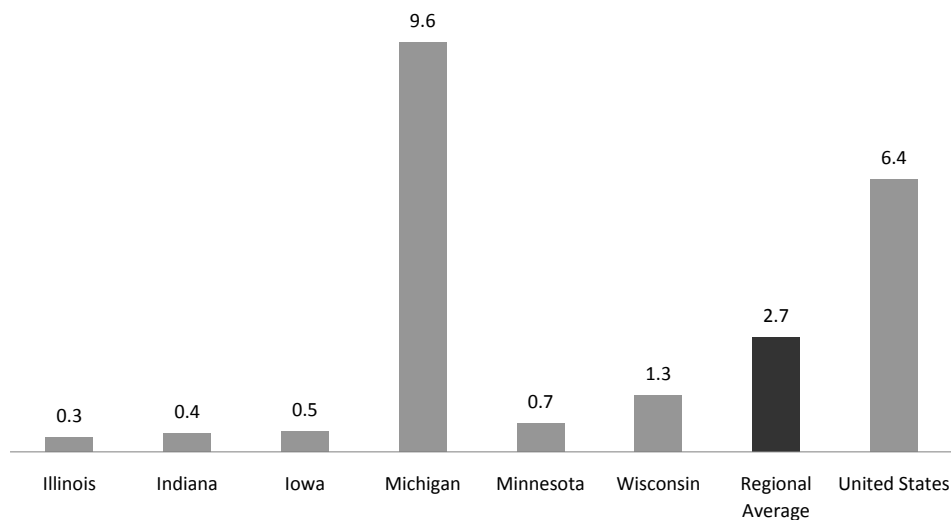


Figure 6

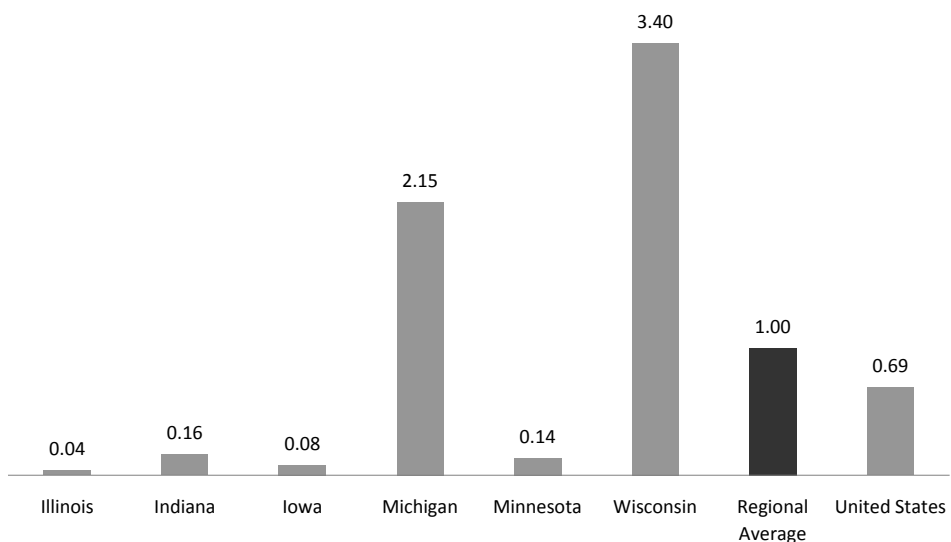


Table 2 summarizes the overall competitiveness of the states regarding fresh vegetable, fruit bearing, and berry bearing acres compared to the national average. These estimates reflect the number of acres (not the productivity of the acres) per capita given each state's average compared to the national average. An expected value of 1.0 means a state is, on an acreage basis for any of the categories, producing at the national average. Values greater than 1.1 indicate a propensity to produce for export, and values less than .9 indicate a need to import these agricultural commodities. Values between .9 and 1.1 are evidence of regional or state level self-sufficiency in production.

While the experiences of the states are mixed across the different categories, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa rank consistently low or very low on all measures. Minnesota demonstrates minor competitiveness in fresh vegetables, as does Michigan. Michigan demonstrates very strong competitiveness in berry production and a competitive advantage in fruit bearing acres. Wisconsin is considered self-sufficient in fresh vegetable production on an acres basis, but is very prominent in berry production. Overall, the region is considered self-sufficient in berry production, and deficient in fresh vegetable and fruit bearing acres.

Table 2: Indicators of Regional Production Competitiveness

	Fresh Vegetables	Fruit Bearing Acres	Berries
Illinois	0.15	0.05	0.06
Indiana	0.33	0.07	0.24
Iowa	0.17	0.08	0.11
Michigan	0.71	1.50	3.11
Minnesota	0.66	0.10	0.20
Wisconsin	1.06	0.21	4.92
Regional Average	0.49	0.42	1.45
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00

The values in this competitiveness index simply look at acres relative to the population. They do not take into account overall productivity or the types of productivity, nor do they factor in growing season length, yield differentials, or other indicators of actual capacity. They do, however, demonstrate that there is an inadequate supply of acres producing fresh vegetables and fruits to support potential local demand if that demand were measured at the national average level. While the region is a very strong producer of potatoes, sweet corn, pumpkins, apples, and cranberries, it remains deficient in many other categories of annual demand for vegetables, fruits, and berries.

Local production and local consumption initiatives argue for plugging gaps in local demand with local production. The data shown thus far demonstrate a reasonably strong potential for production for local consumption among these upper Midwestern states.

Estimating Local Demand and the Local Production Potential

Our demand for fresh fruits and vegetables is met on a year-round basis from a combination of local, regional, and national suppliers. The amount of supply that possibly can be generated by local producers, however, is constrained primarily by the length of the growing season. The likelihood that demand can be met by local suppliers is a function of both the growing season and the storage qualities of the fruits and vegetables that are produced.

Step 1: Per capita consumption

The potential farm weights and the subsequent retail weights per capita were derived from the Iowa Produce Market Calculator tables, which were based originally on USDA estimates of U. S. production per capita. Table 3 provides the estimated farm-level production required per capita for an abbreviated assortment of fruits and vegetables. These values across the entire range of potential fruits and vegetable crops were applied uniformly to all of the states to provide determinants of the total pounds of each crop that would be required to satisfy either that state's population, which is the first scenario, or in the second scenario, the demands of the residents of all metropolitan areas in the upper Midwest that had populations of 250,000 or more.

Table 3: Farm and Retail Weight Assumptions, Selected Fruits and Vegetables

Item	Farmed Weight (Pounds/Capita)	Retailed Weight (Pounds/Capita)
Apples	16.4	14.4
Apricots	0.2	0.1
Asparagus	1.1	0.9
Bell Peppers	6.8	5.7
Blueberries	0.6	0.5
Broccoli	6.0	4.9
Cabbage	8.6	6.9
Cantaloupe	9.9	8.0
Carrots	9.0	8.2
Cauliflower	1.7	1.4
Cherries	1.2	1.1
Collard Greens	0.6	0.3

Step 2: Required Acre Estimates

Once the total commodity demand is known, the next requirement is to determine the acreage requirements. Again, productivity contained within the Iowa Produce Market Calculator per commodity was used to establish a crop yield baseline. The Iowa Produce Market Calculator contains an array of yield values for fruits and vegetables, and it is used to project the production potential in Iowa counties in light of current fruit and vegetable production. These values have been reviewed by Iowa State University horticulturalists to provide “best estimates” of the state’s yield potentials for these crops. Because many of the crops contained

in this research are not grown commercially in Iowa, there are no standardized agricultural statistics on average yields over time or for specific regions of the state. In addition, there is little in-state research on production practices, yield variances, or other production outcomes. The ISU scientists viewed these yields as reasonable for Iowa, given their professional knowledge of overall horticultural production in the state.

Table 4 provides examples of production estimates for Iowa for a selection of fruits and vegetables, and these values were used to identify the number of acres required to produce the whole range of fresh fruits and vegetables that were initially assessed. Before those factors could be used, however, adjustments had to be made for overall average productivity differences across the states.

Table 4: Selected Crop Yields in Iowa

Item	Yield (Pounds Per Acre)
Apples	13,000
Apricots	9,000
Asparagus	2,500
Bell Peppers	8,500
Blueberries	6,000
Broccoli	11,000
Cantaloupe	21,000
Carrots	30,000

Differences in overall grain crop productivity were used to adjust the values in Table 4 to arrive at yield expectations per acre across the six states, as indexed to the Iowa values. Two methods were tested: the first simply summed the total yield of corn, soybeans, and oats per acre for each of the states and compared those values to the Iowa value. The second method was the average of the individual crop indexes compared to the Iowa average. Both methods produced very similar results, but the first method was weighted towards sheer yield volume rather than treating each crop equally, so it was chosen as the method for adjusting the Iowa production values. Table 5 demonstrates the impact of those adjustments. They are applied uniformly across all crops, and when combined with the values in Table 4 and multiplied by the appropriate demand populations, determine the total acres needed to produce for the measured demand. The yield values are estimates of the capacity of the land to produce horticultural output using grain output as the major criterion.

Table 5

	Broccoli	Cantaloupe	Carrots
Illinois	11,045	21,086	30,123
Indiana	9,539	18,211	26,016
Iowa	11,000	21,000	30,000
Michigan	7,903	15,087	21,553
Minnesota	8,978	17,140	24,485
Wisconsin	9,557	18,245	26,064

Step 3: Determining the Amount of Local Demand that Can be Supplied

The upper Midwestern growing season is much shorter than the national average, and it is certainly far shorter than those enjoyed by many areas of the United States that have demonstrable competitive advantages in fruit and vegetable production. In previous studies conducted by this researcher, fruit and vegetable production for local demand was constrained to 25 percent of annual demand. That was a reasonable assumption in the early research assuming our general growing season, but it poses too many limits for this research for two important reasons. The first is that there are fruits and vegetables that store well and are therefore available for an extended period after harvest time.

Second, we tend to consume very high quantities of some fruits and vegetables precisely because they are in season, and when they are not in season we are less likely to consume them. Fresh tomatoes, sweet corn and cantaloupes are good examples of seasonally popular produce. Absent any reliable research that demonstrates the actual amounts of annual fruits and vegetables consumed during particular months, the entire array of fresh fruits or vegetables that could be produced for our Midwestern populations were limited to either 25 percent of annual consumption or 50 percent of annual consumption.

Table 6 displays the weights chosen. More perishable produce or items that we consume in relatively constant amounts monthly are scored 25 percent. Those that we consume more often during their peak season or that store well are scored 50 percent. While it may be the case that more than 50 percent of a particular crop can and in fact is produced annually, this analysis set the upper limit at 50 percent.

Table 6: Local Supply Potential Weights Per Crop by Percent

Apples	50	Lima Beans	25
Apricots	25	Mustard Greens	25
Asparagus	50	Okra	25
Bell Peppers	50	Onions	50
Blueberries	25	Peaches	50
Broccoli	25	Pears	50
Cabbage	25	Plums	50
Cantaloupe	50	Potatoes	50
Carrots	25	Pumpkin	50
Cauliflower	25	Radishes	50
Cherries	50	Raspberries	50
Collard Greens	50	Snap Beans	50
Cucumbers	25	Spinach	25
Eggplant	50	Squash	50
Garlic	50	Strawberries	50
Grapes	25	Sweet Corn	50
Kale	25	Sweet Potatoes	25
Lettuce (Head)	25	Tomatoes	50
Lettuce (Leaf)	25	Watermelon	50

Step 4: Determining Realistic Local Production Potential

In a penultimate step to this overall estimation process, the number of fruits and vegetables measured for local production and local consumption were limited by three factors. The first limiting factor took into account the region's existing overall production of the entire array of fruits and vegetables and excluded those that the region already produced in excess of estimated regional demand. That step excluded items such as potatoes, sweet corn, pumpkin, apples, grapes, cranberries, and cherries.

The second limiting factor was actual evidence of production. For example, no acres of artichokes, celery, or other more tender crops are recorded in the USDA data set for our study region. Third, there were categories for which no prices for 2008, the base year for this analysis, were available from USDA data summaries, so those crops were not analyzed.

Table 7 is the final list of fresh vegetables and fruits for which a realistic increase in local production can occur to satisfy significant portions of realistic local demand and for which prices were either obtained or estimated.

Table 7: Fruit and Fresh Vegetables Analyzed

Apricots	Lettuce (Leaf)
Asparagus	Mustard Greens
Bell Peppers	Onions
Broccoli	Peaches
Cabbage	Pears
Cantaloupe	Plums
Carrots	Raspberries
Cauliflower	Snap Beans
(Collard) Greens	Spinach
Cucumbers	Squash
Eggplant	Strawberries
Garlic	Sweet Potatoes
Kale	Tomatoes
Lettuce (Head)	Watermelon

There is a final, important point to this overall preliminary estimation process. Subsequent economic analysis does not control for the amount of regional demand that already is met by regional production. The impact summaries that will be produced project the farming or retailing value of these 28 commodities as if the demand values displayed in Table 6 were completely met by regional farmers, irrespective of whether portions of those demands were already met. No net economic production increments are calculated, as there are no region-wide summaries of the actual local production/local consumption relationships. Except for the instances described above where the acres in production far exceed the acres required to satisfy the entire region's needs, no other estimates of existing local production are employed.

Understanding Economic Impact Analysis

The economic impact, or, in this research, the *economic value*, of a specific type of productivity is ideally measured using an input-output (IO) model of the area of scrutiny. For this study, state-level databases were purchased so that each state's specific economic characteristics were analyzed uniquely, which in turn allowed for state-level summaries.

The tables that are produced in IO models display the amount and the types of economic activities that are generated when fruit and vegetable production increase in a state. There are four categories of economic information that will be produced in subsequent tables:

- Total industrial output. This is the value of production in the industries that we are evaluating.
- Total value added. Value added is composed of wages and salaries to workers, returns to management to sole proprietors, incomes from properties and other investments and indirect tax payments that are part of the industrial production processes. Value added is the same thing as Gross Regional Product (GRP), and it is the standard manner in which we gauge the size of an economic activity, especially on a comparative basis.
- Labor income. Labor income is a subset of value added. It is composed of the payments to workers and the proprietors' incomes. Labor incomes are useful for regional analysis because very large fractions of them accumulate to resident workers, whereas incomes from investments, for example, may accumulate out of the region of scrutiny.
- Jobs. Jobs are not the same as employed persons as many people have more than one job. There are, therefore, more jobs in an economy than employed persons. In addition, jobs are not created equal. Some are seasonal, others are part-time. The modeling system provides an annualized value of the jobs associated with some level of industrial output even if the jobs only occur during a short period of time, which would be the case for fruit and vegetable production jobs or many other crop production jobs.

There are three levels of economic activity that are summarized.

- Direct activity. This refers to all of the listed economic values for the industry that we are assessing. In subsequent analyses, for example, all fresh fruit and vegetable production is the direct activity.
- Indirect activity. All firms require inputs into production such as raw commodities, chemicals, services, wholesale goods, transportation, banking services, and utilities. When levels increase or decrease in the direct sector, that influences the demand for inputs.
- Induced activity. This occurs when workers in the direct firm and workers in the indirect (supplying) sectors convert their labor incomes to household consumption. This stimulates another round of regional economic activity that, in turn, stimulates jobs and pays incomes.

We can sum these values to arrive at an estimate of the total economic value of a particular kind of industrial production.

The phrase economic value is used instead of economic impact. In this kind of analysis, we reserve the term economic impact for occasions in which we can document net increases in regional productivity. Those increases would happen if a region were expanding export sales or, as is the case here, reducing imports by substituting locally grown foods for imported foods. The degree to which an economic activity is indeed producing incremental export or import substituting gains constitutes the regional economic impact. This study, however, identifies the full value of the economic activity (fruit and vegetable farming), but does not estimate how much of that production would be considered new production in the state or regional economies. That distinction is even harder to discern when one assumes that there are substantial imports into, say, Illinois or Indiana from Michigan. Were Illinois to effectively substitute for imports, for example, it would favor local production over Michigan imports. Accounting at this level of complexity is not possible in this study.

Input–Output Model Modifications and Other Considerations

Data were purchased to build IO models for each of the participating states. Assuming the region, on net, has deficits in its overall production of vegetables and fruits, those two separate sectors were modified in all of the regions so that they more closely approximated national averages (The local production scenario logically presupposes the attainment of production efficiencies and labor to output ratios that would be competitive with national producers.) This modification meant restating the employment in each state so that it made payments to workers and producers similar to national averages, with payments to labor adjusted for the state's average per job relative to the national average. This allows the modeling system to suppose efficient and to-scale fruit and vegetable production on a statewide basis. It also eliminates the distortions that occur because one type of production predominates in states such as Iowa and Minnesota where production might be highly concentrated in just a few crops.

Land amounts are treated as fixed in the subsequent analyses. Accordingly, if there is an increase in production of fruits and vegetables in the upper Midwest, that land must come from existing crop production. As corn and soybean are the dominant crops in these states, comparisons are made to an equivalent amount of corn and soybean farming on the same acres to demonstrate the potential net shifts in regional jobs, incomes, etc., in moving from one form of crop production to another. The comparative amount of land needed to satisfy regional fruit and vegetable demand is relatively small, so the overall production consequences to the total corn and soybean industry are nominal, but still must be acknowledged.

Scenario 1: Statewide Economic Values

The previous iterative estimation processes were designed to identify the total acres of production that would be required to satisfy a schedule of fresh fruits and vegetables for state residents for a portion of the consuming year. The primary driver of this is population-based consumption, which determines the total value at both the farm and retail level of that demand.

There are two values to be determined to gauge the value of production for local consumption. First are the amounts that would accrue to farmers. In Table 8 that amount ranges from

\$263.95 million in Illinois to \$61.43 million in much smaller Iowa. Summed for the region, using 2008 average U.S. prices, the 28 fresh vegetables and fruits included in this analysis would boost regional farm gross sales by \$882.44 million.¹

Another value is the number of acres that are required. Remembering that those acres include expected productivity adjustments, 270,025 acres are needed to produce the region's fruits and vegetables. Again, that value ranged from a low of 16,215 acres in Iowa to 75,192 in Michigan. To provide perspective, the average Iowa county (of which there are 99), has slightly less than 266,000 acres of harvested cropland. The cropland required to produce solely for Iowa's needs is a mere 6.1 percent of the cropland of one Iowa county. The cropland required to produce enough for the entire region amounted to slightly more than the average sized Iowa county.

Table 8

	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value
Illinois	69,387	263,950,324	988,696,097
Indiana	39,709	130,461,426	488,677,950
Iowa	16,215	61,428,632	230,097,269
Michigan	75,192	204,657,875	766,600,472
Minnesota	34,541	106,802,906	400,058,674
Wisconsin	34,982	115,141,376	431,292,628
Region Total	270,025	\$ 882,442,539	\$ 3,305,423,091

Table 8 also lists the retail values of these fruits and vegetables. Retail sales could be as high as \$988.7 million in Illinois and as much as \$230.1 million in Iowa. In total, the potential retail value of these 28 crops in 2008 prices was \$3.31 billion.

A Note on the Total Economic Value Summaries

There will be two economic value summaries presented. The first will focus, most importantly, on the farm-level consequences of increased fruit and vegetable production. The second will include a partial evaluation of the statewide value of 50 percent of the crops that are grown and then sold through a network of fruit and vegetable markets.

In previous research in Iowa, the evaluation supposed the operation of a network of farmer-retail systems that marketed 50 percent of local food production directly to state consumers. Those estimates were intended to hypothesize the potential job values that would accrue to the state if the goal of local production were achieved, the development of such marketing systems successful, and the farmer producers were able to realize profits both at the farm and retail levels. This assumed the complete absorption by farmer-retailers of all farm-to-market intermediate costs such as transportation, warehousing, processing and storage. No explicit modeling was conducted to evaluate an intermediate transportation sector or a sector that sorted, organized, stored or otherwise readied the produce for retail, and those margins were subsumed within the hypothesized retail sector.

1 While each state produces fruits and vegetables for local consumption to varying degrees, there is no state-level enterprise research demonstrating the average costs of production for the entire range of crops that are described in the two subsequent scenarios.

According to County Business Patterns, there were 329 combined fruit and vegetable establishments in this region that had employees on payroll. Were the region's fruit and vegetable markets to emulate the average national characteristics of these types of operations, considering average sales per operation nationally, and assuming farmers sold half of their production directly to retail customers and the remainder to existing wholesalers, 1,405 establishments would be required. It is obvious that the capacity does not exist to distribute fruits and vegetables widely on a retail basis if those averages were in fact applied to the region.

The subsequent assessment of the retail value will suppose that all of those 1,405 establishments are in operation, it will staff the operations and pay that staff, it will provide estimates of proprietors' and investors' incomes as well. In short, the direct values of such an operation will be estimated as if they in fact could exist. In addition, estimates are made of the induced values that would be attributed to those fruit and vegetable retail workers and their owners (the farmers) when converting their labor incomes into household consumption.

There will be no estimates made of intermediate (indirect) consequences of operating those markets, however. The gaps in credible research across these states are too large to allow us to include these markets' transportation, storage, and other processing requirements and the extent to which the margins associated with those activities would be subsumed in the overall operating configuration of the fruit and vegetable marketing system or evaluated separately. As transportation, processing, and storage are important components of the equation, it would be irresponsible to fabricate values.²

Last, a very large fraction of the transportation, processing, and distribution industries already exists in some form or another in all of these states where they offer efficient distribution of all fruit, vegetable, and other perishable commodities via the states' existing retail grocery establishments. It does not follow that there will be substantial new productivity added to those sectors by developing farmer-retail operations. Additional value-chain research needs to be conducted to evaluate the jobs and facilities needed to distribute and sell locally grown fruits and vegetables and to determine whether there is, in fact, new productivity in the state economies that can be credited to these scenarios.

Farm-Level Economic Values

Table 9 gives the state-by-state farm-level economic values associated with producing the 28 fruits and vegetables according to the seasonal, consumption, and storage assumptions contained in Table 6 and the annual consumption assumptions contained in Table 3. A detailed explanation of the Illinois values will assist the reader in translating the information and interpreting the situation in the remaining states.

2 For example, an acre of Iowa land producing 180 bushels of corn will yield just under 11,000 pounds of crop that must be hauled somewhere. Considering all the 28 fruit and vegetable weights that could be produced per acre in Iowa, and given the mixes assumed for local consumption, slightly less than 13,000 pounds of crop could be produced on the same hypothetical acre. The boost in freight hauled would be 18 percent by weight. There is, therefore, more economic activity measured on a weight-per-acre basis, but the value of that activity given the total crops produced and the total average length of trips must be estimated by realistic logistics research before conclusions can be drawn.

The direct output values are derived from Table 8. Producing \$263.95 million in fruit and vegetable output (the annual sales value of the crop in this study) in Illinois required 1,555 jobs on the farm and paid \$69.163 million in labor income to those workers, to include payments to the farm proprietor. In all, that level of productivity would support \$127.6 million in value added. Those farms indirectly stimulated \$86.7 million in output in the supplying sectors, which required 430 jobs receiving \$26.35 million in labor incomes. When the workers in the indirect and direct sectors converted their labor incomes into household consumption, they induced \$84.997 million in output in the state, which in turn required 616 jobs making \$27.02 million in labor income. The total economic values are the sums of the direct, indirect, and induced values. For Illinois, that farm-level production of fruits and vegetables would have supported \$435.64 million in total output, \$221.34 million in total value added, \$120.53 million in labor incomes, and 2,600 jobs.

For the entire region, this level of production would support the equivalent of 9,302 jobs, making \$395.12 million labor incomes, and otherwise generating \$719.8 million in total value added (or GDP).

Looking at all of the states, the total economic value numbers range from a high of 2,600 jobs in Illinois to a low of 657 jobs in Iowa. The expected labor income *per job* ranges from \$46,320 in Illinois to \$39,640 in Wisconsin, with an overall regional total of about \$42,500.

The last column for the state values contains total multipliers. The multiplier is the total value divided by the direct value. The multiplier of 1.65 for output means that for every \$1 of output at the farm level (sales), there is \$.65 in additional output supported in the remainder of the economy. The multipliers of 1.74 for both value added and labor income mean that for each \$1 of either category generated at the farm level, \$.74 in value added or labor income is stimulated in the rest of the Illinois economy. The job multiplier of 1.67 means that for every job at the farm level, 67/100th of a job is supported in the rest of the economy.

Multipliers are useful for helping us project the net expected gains to the state's economy once analysts are able to determine exactly how much of the productivity measured in each state (Table 9) represents a true increment to state-level production to satisfy local demand. As has already been mentioned, that total value is unknown. Given the values in Table 2, we would conclude that a high fraction of the values in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota represent net new statewide productivity. The amounts in Wisconsin and Michigan are expected to be less given their competitive scores. Still, substantial fractions would be expected to represent net new state productivity as this analysis excluded crops that the region already was producing in surplus of estimated regional demand and were therefore exporting beyond the region. Note that no multipliers are provided for the region as a whole, as a region-total model was never generated in this study. A region-total multiplier could be seen as legitimate if the region were considered a cohesive economy. Given the variations in urbanization, production, industrial specialization, and overall state competitiveness, it is a stretch to consider the region a cohesive economy.

Table 9: Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production for Statewide Sales

State of Illinois Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	263,950,323	86,688,680	84,997,216	435,636,227	1.65
Value Added	127,558,152	44,716,188	49,064,504	221,338,848	1.74
Labor Income	69,162,656	24,348,676	27,015,164	120,526,488	1.74
Jobs	1,554.7	429.7	615.8	2,600.2	1.67
State of Indiana Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	130,461,427	44,888,300	36,179,636	211,529,355	1.62
Value Added	63,089,360	21,135,514	20,059,036	104,283,912	1.65
Labor Income	34,211,988	11,461,290	10,544,666	56,217,944	1.64
Jobs	768.7	269.7	307.1	1,345.5	1.75
State of Iowa Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	61,428,634	19,720,308	15,908,231	97,057,174	1.58
Value Added	29,659,442	9,701,801	8,848,662	48,209,904	1.63
Labor Income	16,078,570	5,499,578	4,746,462	26,324,608	1.64
Jobs	357.3	148.8	151.2	657.3	1.84
State of Michigan Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	204,657,877	57,582,548	59,813,640	322,054,069	1.57
Value Added	99,046,496	31,530,772	34,229,924	164,807,184	1.66
Labor Income	53,719,520	18,371,182	18,462,414	90,553,120	1.69
Jobs	1,207.20	512.9	489.9	2,210.0	1.83
State of Minnesota Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	106,802,903	31,773,506	33,837,884	172,414,295	1.61
Value Added	51,627,900	17,612,270	19,316,914	88,557,088	1.72
Labor Income	27,994,426	10,490,675	10,603,391	49,088,492	1.75
Jobs	628.7	264.5	273.5	1,166.7	1.86

Table 9 (continued)

State of Wisconsin Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	115,141,383	34,581,184	33,593,668	183,316,231	1.59
Value Added	55,724,480	18,051,900	18,882,664	92,659,040	1.66
Labor Income	30,223,102	11,796,601	10,389,269	52,408,972	1.73
Jobs	679.2	343.1	299.8	1,322.1	1.95
Combined States Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	
Output	\$882,442,547	\$275,234,526	\$264,330,275	\$1,422,007,351	
Value Added	\$426,705,830	\$142,748,445	\$150,401,704	\$719,855,976	
Labor Income	\$231,390,262	\$81,968,002	\$81,761,366	\$395,119,624	
Jobs	5,196	1,969	2,137	9,302	

Table 10 represents the land-based conventional farming offsets that would occur were increased fruit and vegetable production in the upper Midwest to result in decreased corn and soybean farming. This assumption is important because the amount of good crop land in the United States is relatively fixed, after controlling for urbanization, and the cost of conversion must be acknowledged. This exercise also is useful in that it offers an easy to understand description of the job and income trade-offs that would occur if there a shift in land use across the states.

The value of corn and soybean land-use offsets was determined by dividing the values of industrial output for grain and oilseed farming by the total number of acres required to produce the fruit and vegetable output in the previous table, considering the actual mix of production in the states between the two crops. In so doing, final adjustments were made to the per acre estimates as corn and soybeans are not the only field crops produced in those two major sectors. Next, combined reductions in both types of crop production were entered into the model for each state to gauge the combined value of corn and soybean production for the states in 2008.

Each state has different labor to output relationships for grain and oilseed crops. Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota, for example, require fewer jobs to produce \$1 million of soybeans or corn when compared to Wisconsin and Michigan. This leads to variances in the job offsets that would accrue during a production transition from conventional crops to fruits and vegetables.

For the entire region, the land required to produce the total fruit and vegetable sales in Table 9 would have produced the equivalent of \$305.6 million in direct output in the corn and soybean sectors, which in turn required 1,763 jobs (including farm operators) making \$24.23 million in labor income, and supporting \$137.2 million in value added, according to the findings in Table 10. Those operations supported \$91.1 million in output in the supplying sectors, which required 494 jobs making \$22.48 million in labor incomes. The conversion of labor incomes and property incomes into household spending induced \$40.5 million in additional output, requiring 320 more jobs making \$12.4 million in labor incomes. Across the region, those acres of production supported 2,578 jobs making \$59.12 million in labor incomes and supporting \$207.2 million in regional value added.

Table 10: Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production on the Land Required to Produce Fruits and Vegetables

State of Illinois Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	86,145,969	27,680,814	12,095,627	125,922,409	1.46
Value Added	39,009,748	14,403,362	6,985,017	60,398,128	1.55
Labor Income	6,612,731	6,714,199	3,842,689	17,169,618	2.60
Jobs	429.1	117.5	87.9	634.5	1.48
State of Indiana Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	47,576,027	14,631,397	5,129,580	67,337,007	1.42
Value Added	21,985,462	6,921,434	2,845,634	31,752,530	1.44
Labor Income	3,249,144	3,148,492	1,494,071	7,891,706	2.43
Jobs	322.9	78.5	43.6	445.1	1.38
State of Iowa Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	19,785,741	5,611,198	2,532,031	27,928,969	1.41
Value Added	8,471,430	2,787,113	1,409,677	12,668,220	1.50
Labor Income	1,949,522	1,381,789	754,050	4,085,361	2.10
Jobs	69.9	36.5	24.1	130.5	1.87
State of Michigan Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	78,711,216	23,450,011	10,434,288	112,595,513	1.43
Value Added	35,336,707	12,086,410	5,928,991	53,352,109	1.51
Labor Income	6,428,203	5,797,899	3,226,703	15,452,803	2.40
Jobs	502.5	132.0	84.4	718.9	1.43
State of Minnesota Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	39,149,625	10,739,312	5,392,018	55,280,953	1.41
Value Added	17,660,402	5,985,748	3,079,060	26,725,210	1.51
Labor Income	3,191,955	2,912,177	1,688,171	7,792,302	2.44
Jobs	220.1	72.4	43.7	336.2	1.53

Table 10 (continued)

State of Wisconsin Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	34,256,078	8,940,384	4,931,338	48,127,798	1.40
Value Added	14,743,749	4,745,775	2,773,064	22,262,588	1.51
Labor Income	2,797,632	2,523,316	1,404,300	6,725,248	2.40
Jobs	218.7	57.4	36.7	312.9	1.43
Combined State Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	
Output	\$ 305,624,656	\$ 91,053,116	\$ 40,514,882	\$ 437,192,649	
Value Added	\$ 137,207,498	\$ 46,929,842	\$ 23,021,443	\$ 207,158,785	
Labor Income	\$ 24,229,186	\$ 22,477,872	\$ 12,409,984	\$ 59,117,038	
Jobs	1,763	494	320	2,578	

Table 11-A compares the job and labor income values in Table 9 and Table 10 given the two uses of the land. The highest job ratio is in Iowa at 5.04, meaning that for each job producing soybeans and corn on the same amount of land, fruit and vegetable production would support more than five jobs in the total economy after all economic interrelationships are estimated. The net job trade-off per converted acre is 5.04 fruit and vegetable jobs, minus 1.0 conventional farming job, or 4.04 jobs. The lowest ratios are in Indiana at 3.02 and Michigan at 3.07. Those states had more jobs associated with corn and soybean production than the regional average, in large part due to comparatively smaller farm sizes. The regional weighted average was 3.61.

Table 11-B also contains the total labor income ratios. The highest was found in Wisconsin at 7.79 and the lowest in Michigan at 5.86. The regional average was \$6.68.

Table 11-A

**Total Job Ratios Comparing Fruit and Vegetable Production With Corn
and Soybean Production on the Same Number of Acres**

	A Total Fruits and Vegetable Jobs	B Total Corn and Soybean Jobs	A:B Ratio of A to B
Illinois	2,600.2	634.5	4.10
Indiana	1,345.5	445.1	3.02
Iowa	657.3	130.5	5.04
Michigan	2,210.0	718.9	3.07
Minnesota	1,166.7	336.2	3.47
Wisconsin	1,322.1	312.9	4.23
Combined Region	9,301.8	2,578.1	3.61

Table 11-B

**Total Income Ratios Comparing Fruit and Vegetable Production With Corn
and Soybean Production on the Same Number of Acres**

	A	B	A:B
	Total Fruits and Vegetable Labor Incomes	Total Corn and Soybean Labor Incomes	Ratio of A to B
Illinois	120,526,488.0	17,169,618.0	7.02
Indiana	56,217,944.0	7,891,706.0	7.12
Iowa	26,324,608.0	4,085,361.0	6.44
Michigan	90,553,120.0	15,452,803.2	5.86
Minnesota	49,088,492.0	7,792,302.0	6.30
Wisconsin	52,408,972.0	6,725,247.8	7.79
Combined Region	\$ 395,119,624.0	\$ 59,117,038.0	6.68

Retail-Level Consequences

Table 8 indicated that the total retail value of all of these fruits and vegetables would be in excess of \$3.3 billion at 2008 retail prices. It has been suggested that it is a reasonable goal for farmers to seek greater returns on their effort by developing networks of farmer-owned fruit and vegetable retail establishments.

There are many impediments to developing such a system of farmer-retailers. Farming by its very nature is scattered, and already demands substantial management effort during growing seasons. Crop production and distribution periods often overlap as crop seasons can be early, middle, or late. An efficient subdivision of producer energy into both farm and retail management expertise, logistics, warehousing, processing, distribution, and direct sales has yet to be demonstrated by the research or actual, regional-scale enterprises.

Nonetheless, it is possible to envision a cooperative fruit and vegetable sales system. If a system did develop to directly market locally grown commodities, then it is possible to identify the labor needs, the rates of pay, the expected profit margins to owner-operators as well as to all other cooperative shareholders using national fruit and vegetable retail market characteristics from the U.S. 2007 Retail Census of Business.

Were the region's newly producing fruit and vegetable farmers to market 50 percent of their crop as direct sales, and if the fruit and vegetable retail markets were to emulate national sales averages, then Table 12 gives the total number of establishments and jobs that would be required. In all, at the establishment level, 1,405 operations and 9,652 jobs would be needed to market the locally grown produce. A mere 98 establishments and 672 jobs are required for Iowa, compared to 420 establishments and 2,887 jobs to distribute these locally grown fruits and vegetables in Illinois.

**Table 12: Business Establishments and Jobs Required to Directly Market
50 Percent of Fruit and Vegetable Production**

	Retail Sales	Fruit and Vegetable Establishments	Jobs
Illinois	494,348,049	420	2,887
Indiana	244,338,975	208	1,427
Iowa	115,048,635	98	672
Michigan	383,300,236	326	2,238
Minnesota	200,029,337	170	1,168
Wisconsin	215,646,314	183	1,259
Region Total	\$ 1,652,711,546	1,405	9,652

It already has been mentioned that estimating the increments to regional productivity as a result of this fabricated system is problematical. First, fresh fruits and vegetables already are distributed efficiently and profitably in all of the states via existing grocers as well as through existing direct fruit and vegetable sales operations; consequently, large fractions of total in-state warehousing and transfer activities already exist. Similarly, shifts in sales to these markets come directly at the expense of existing retailers and distributors, and society and the economy are not sensitive to the party who makes the final retail sale. It is assumed that a dollar of labor income made in a traditional grocery store regardless of ownership structure is equivalent to a dollar in labor income generated in a fruit and vegetable market even if it is producer-owned.

The subsequent analysis will provide only an estimate of the direct job and labor income values of all labor at the fruit and vegetable markets displayed in Table 12, as well as the regional value of those workers converting their incomes into household spending in the respective states. No indirect economic values will be estimated.

Table 13 contains the retail job summaries. The jobs numbers are based on national averages for labor requirements per \$1 million in total sales. State-level payroll values per job were gleaned from County Business Pattern estimates for the respective states for actual fruit and vegetable markets and were subsequently applied to this scenario. A return to proprietorship was included that represented the same proprietor-to-employee income ratio as was found in miscellaneous retail establishments at the regional level. That same method was used to estimate total value added. The top portion of Table 13 contains those estimates. In selling half of the locally produced crops, the fruit and vegetable markets would require 9,652 jobs making a total of \$287.7 million in labor income and producing \$415.7 million in value added. When those 9,652 job holders converted their labor incomes into household consumption, they inductively generated 2,458 jobs in the six-state region making \$95.553 million in labor incomes, which in turn supported \$172.4 million in value added.

Table 13

Farmer-to-Retail Direct Sales Economic Values

	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois	91,128,497	130,922,811	2,887
Indiana	46,094,353	66,080,230	1,427
Iowa	17,145,685	25,183,869	672
Michigan	63,943,264	92,776,858	2,238
Minnesota	35,213,800	50,816,181	1,168
Wisconsin	34,210,846	49,901,698	1,259
Combined Region	\$ 287,736,445	\$ 415,681,646	9,652

Farmer-to-Retail Induced Economic Values From Employee Spending

	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois	33,620,710	59,956,706	756
Indiana	13,494,182	25,109,348	388
Iowa	4,838,934	8,806,720	153
Michigan	20,867,976	37,890,992	548
Minnesota	12,020,463	21,561,442	306
Wisconsin	10,711,519	19,028,933	306
Combined Region	\$ 95,553,784	\$ 172,354,141	2,458

Scenario 2: Marketing to Regional Metropolitan Markets

While the first scenario circumscribed production with each study state, markets are quite un-mindful of political boundaries. A farmer in Michigan likely will be selling to strong market demand in Illinois and Indiana, as well as other Midwestern states.

This scenario begins with a completely different demand premise. It first assumes that the large and concentrated metropolitan population demands create opportunities for production efficiencies and intra-regional advantages that might otherwise not be evident when simply producing for in-state demand of varying population densities. Large population centers send a powerful and consistent signal to producers interested in developing their locally grown enterprises. That signal is strongest and most consistent for growers nearer the metropolitan areas than for those at a distance.

It also assumes that the draw of nearby metropolitan areas must be part of any calculation of regional production potential. Accordingly, adjacent and relatively close metropolitan areas are included in the subsequent measures. Last, a particular county can be expected to produce primarily for one or even multiple metropolitan areas, provided transportation distances are reasonable. Other counties at much greater distances are assumed to not produce for any metropolitan market. This means that some counties, given the assumptions that are used, will not be candidates for enhanced fruit and vegetable production in this scenario.

Step 1: Choosing Candidate Metropolitan Areas

This region, according to the factors determined and measured in the previous section, can produce enough of the 28 measured fresh fruits and vegetables for 160 persons from each acre of land, given our existing consumption preferences. A city of 10,000 would, on average, need just 62.5 acres of local production to satisfy its needs as measured in this report.

When considering a significant boost to regional fruit and vegetable production, the most consistent regional demand will be generated from larger metropolitan areas. Those larger areas would require a concentrated level of regional production levels that could stimulate beneficial economies of scale internal to the producers as well as economies external to the producers, such as shared marketing, warehousing, transportation, coordination, and other production-benefitting activities downstream from the producer.

In this assessment, metropolitan markets will have a population of 250,000 or more. There always have been and always will be elements of local fruit and vegetable production for all metropolitan areas. But if the emphasis is on encouraging the most production to serve the most concentrated demand, focusing on the region's largest metropolitan areas offers the greatest production volume relative to the average distance a producer might be from any given major market. Smaller metropolitan markets are important, but this analysis considered the major metropolitan areas as the primary drivers of local foods production potential.

The metropolitan areas are measured in terms of all the counties that comprise the metropolitan or the combined metropolitan areas. Table 14 lists the 28 primary upper Midwest metropolitan markets. They range from a low of 252,472 persons in metropolitan Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to a high of 9.5 million in the Chicago region. The average size is 1.27 million persons, although the average is skewed sharply by the larger places – just seven are larger than the weighted average, and 21 are smaller.

Table 14: Metro Areas with Populations $\geq 250,000$

Metropolitan Area	2008 Population	Metropolitan Area	2008 Population
Ann Arbor, MI	347,969	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	258,461
Cedar Rapids, IA	252,472	Indianapolis, IN	1,692,737
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	9,496,853	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	322,340
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	2,143,824	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	455,071
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	375,638	Louisville, KY-IN	1,232,304
Dayton, OH	838,828	Madison, WI	554,267
Des Moines, IA	545,669	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,543,378
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,457,523	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,197,620
Duluth, MN-WI	273,757	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	827,666
Evansville, IN-KY	349,723	Peoria, IL	370,793
Flint, MI	434,027	Rockford, IL	351,260
Fort Wayne, IN	409,177	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	316,233
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	774,931	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,805,465
Green Bay, WI	301,056	Toledo, OH	650,770
		Total Population	35,579,812

In addition, the table includes several metropolitan markets that are on the edges or outside of the six states. The Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo, Cincinnati, Dayton, Evansville, and Louisville metropolitan areas contain substantial populations that are not part of our six-state totals, but are well within marketing reach of many of the states' producers.

Step 2: Determining the Propensity and the Capacity to Produce

Research recently completed at Iowa State University provided a procedural template for the next step in the estimation process. A 12-county area (primarily rural and sparsely populated) wanted to gauge the farmer income potential of expanding production for an area including the metropolitan markets of Omaha on the western edge and Des Moines on the eastern edge.

There were three factors that mathematically determined the propensity to produce for those markets:

- **Factor 1.** The number of farms sized smaller than 50 acres. Small farms in the upper Midwest are more likely to produce fruits and vegetables than standard farms. The incidence of small farms also is greater in more urban counties.

- **Factor 2.** The amount of harvested cropland in 2007. This is simply the supply of land that can be farmed for any purpose.
- **Factor 3.** Distance. The probability of either Factor 1 or Factor 2 contributing to any of the several metropolitan areas' local food demands is constrained by the miles that produce must be transported. In the subsequent analysis, a threshold distance of 150 miles was established. Distance to a market need not be limited, but for the purposes of identifying primary potential production areas, the 150-mile limit seemed reasonable.³

We consider that Factor 1 is the propensity to produce, Factor 2 is the sheer ability to produce, and Factor 3 is a countervailing limit on production for a particular market due to distance or the impacts of transportation costs on farmer returns.

Step 3: Calculating Distances

A matrix of distances was calculated for each of the 535 counties to each of the 28 metropolitan markets within 150 miles. This 535 X 28 matrix of values represented the right-angled distance between all points considering the population weighted midpoint of the county, and the population weighted midpoint of the entire metropolitan area that was to be served. Each metropolitan area's population-weighted midpoint represented the point on a plane that considered the densely populated central cities and the less dense suburban county place compositions. Each county's midpoint in the six-state region was the weighted value of all places within the county.

This process provided all of the potential to-metropolitan supply opportunities, as well as the distances that were used to adjust the production propensity and production capacity factors.

Step 4: Calculating Weights

All counties assessed under Factor 1 and Factor 2 generated a score representing the propensity or capacity of the county to produce for the metropolitan regions, given their sums of distances from all of them. By dividing those factors by the sum of all scores for all counties, we get the share of that factor's contribution to the total value for each metropolitan candidate, again as weighted by either the propensity to produce (the small farms factor) or the capacity to produce (the cropland factor).

Step 5: Calculating Regional and Extra-Regional Demand

It was assumed that all of the metropolitan areas completely contained within the six-state region could have 100 percent of their fresh fruits and vegetable consumption produced by

3 Recent research in a 12-county region of southwestern Iowa considered the probability of selling to metropolitan markets on their eastern and western borders. Using the methods employed here, that research demonstrated that the probability of producing for a metropolitan area was relatively low given a 100-mile distance from that metro area. To be somewhat conservative, a 150-mile threshold was chosen to allow as much possible and realistic production inclusion as seemed practical given the emphasis on "local food" production, rather than national markets. The ISU report can be found at: <http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/pubs-and-papers/2010-01-fruit-and-vegetable-production-metro-markets>

regional farmers, given the production assumption limits in Table 6 (either 25 percent or 50 percent of the demand, depending on the type of fruit or vegetable). For all metropolitan areas that bordered these six states, just 50 percent of their population demand was used. The justification is that the other side of that metropolitan region, the portion in states outside of the region, was just as capable of producing for that metropolitan area as the counties within the region. The same assumption was used for the metropolitan areas in Ohio that were somewhat distant from the regional boundaries, but still were potential markets. The 50 percent limit was applied to them, but the extra distance also limited the overall propensity to produce for that region. As those three Ohio metropolitan midpoints were a scant one-county's distance from the regional boundaries, no other adjustments were made for them. No adjustments were made for either Detroit or Fort Wayne, as their weighted population midpoints were well within the state boundaries.

Step 6: Applying the Weights to Metropolitan Demands

The Step 4 allocation values in each county for Factor 1 and for Factor 2 were applied to the estimated demand for each metropolitan area, to the extent the county was within the 150-mile limit. This produced two values for each county. The first was the sum of all metropolitan demands weighted by the number of small farms, as limited by distance. The second would be the sum of all metropolitan demands weighted by the amount of harvested cropland, as limited by distance. Those two factors were averaged to estimate the average amount of demand for each metropolitan area that would be met by each county in the region. That value was then divided by the statewide productivity values per county in those states to estimate the number of acres that would be producing for the metropolitan areas.

Table 15 provides the aggregate outcomes. Within the six states, 195,669 acres would be required to produce \$637.4 million in fruit and vegetable sales. Those farm-level sales would have a retail sales value of \$2.39 billion, given 2008 prices.

Table 15: Production Outcomes for the Metropolitan Markets

Acres Required	195,669
Farm Value	\$ 637,441,980
Potential Retail Value	\$ 2,387,730,169

The visual outcomes are more dramatic and reflect the much higher concentrations of production that would be expected for counties that were close to metropolitan areas or were serving more than one major market. Figure 7 shows the estimated allocation of acres for the entire region. The population midpoints of the 28 metropolitan areas also are displayed on the map as well. It is immediately evident that, given the 150-mile production threshold, it is not feasible for 54 counties to produce for any of our large metropolitan areas. These areas are, logically, most of the western two or three tiers of counties in Minnesota extending into northwest Iowa, plus much of northern Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan along with other northern Michigan counties, plus a few counties in extreme southern Illinois. The lightest values represent 5 to 249 acres, with the implicit understanding that the value approaches 249 acres closer to a metro and 5 acres farther away. The amount of acre potential per county is greater than 1,000 in the two darkest-colored categories.

Figure 7: Expected Acres

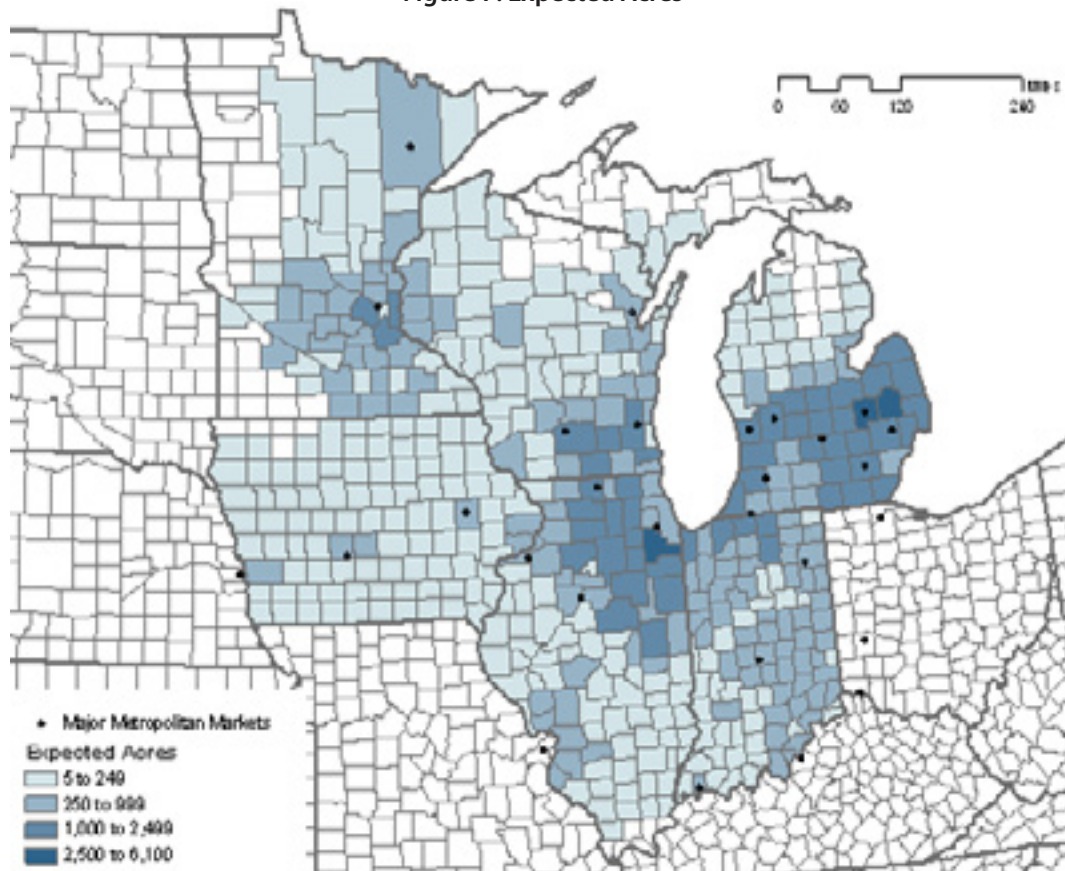
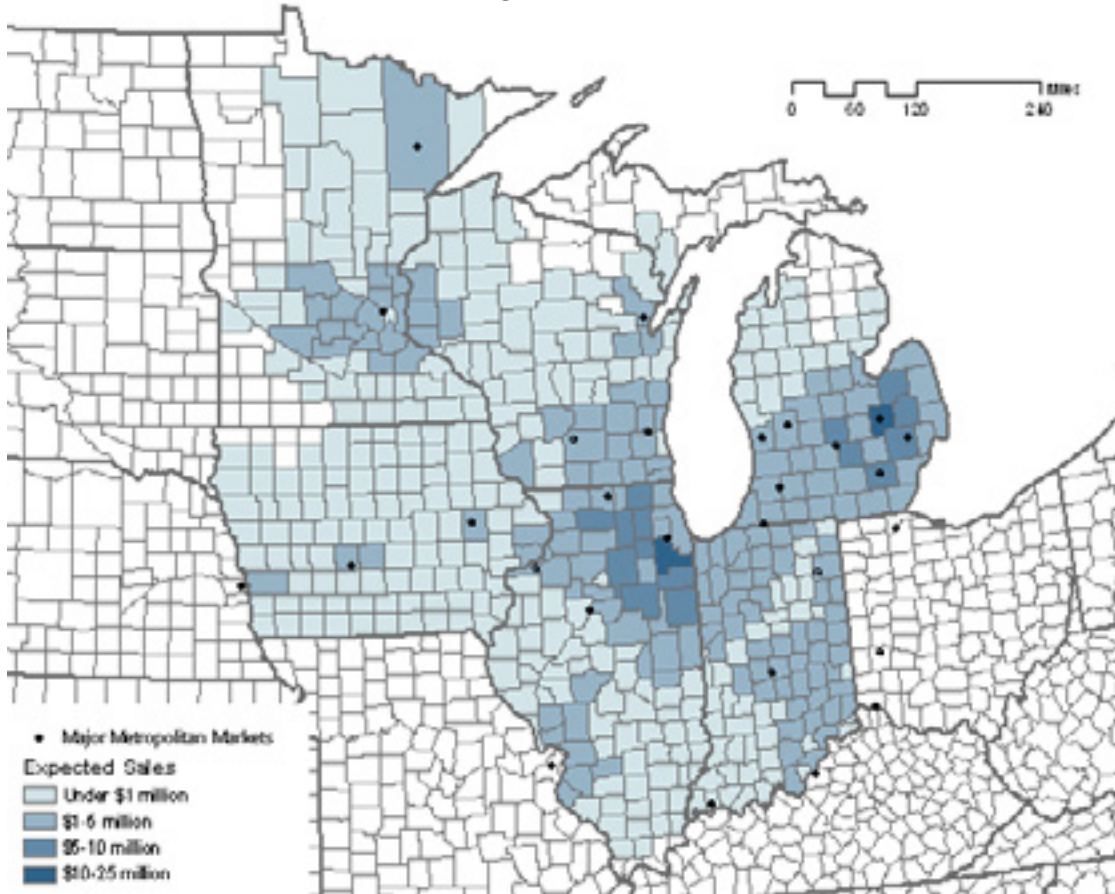


Figure 8 provides the same type of information translated into estimated farm sales value gradients. The lightest county values are less than \$1 million, with those at the greatest distance from the metropolitan areas approaching values that are less than \$15,000 per county. The two darker categories indicate total fruit and vegetable farm sales potentials in excess of \$5 million.

Figure 8: Farm Sales



Economic Outcomes

Table 16 gives the distributions that result from the acreage and sales allocation processes just described. There would be fewer than 250 acres of production in 53 percent of the counties and just 10.5 percent had the potential of 1,000 acres or more. Over 57 percent of the counties would see gross farm-level sales under \$1 million, and only 3.2 percent would see sales in excess of \$5 million. The higher productivity intervals of 250 to 999 acres and \$1 million to \$4,999,999 in sales appear to be the categories where most of the intermediate-level production and sales would occur.

Table 16: Distribution of Counties by Acres and Total Farm-Level Sales

Acres	Counties	Sales	Counties
None	54	None	54
1 to 249	283	Under \$1 M	306
250 to 999	141	\$1 M to 4,999 M	158
1,000 to 2,499	54	\$5 M to \$9,999 M	15
2,500 or more	2	\$10 M or more	2

Table 17 summarizes the acreage values, farm sales, and the estimated sales per acre for our metropolitan production scenario. As before, strong advantages accumulate to Illinois in total sales. More acres of Michigan's cropland would be required than for any other state due to the productivity adjustment that was described in Table 5. More distant and less populous Iowa has the lowest farm sales and acre values.

Table 17: Farm Sales and Acreage Requirements to Selected Metropolitan Areas by State

	Farm Sales	Acres
Illinois	188,664,354	49,596
Indiana	130,774,296	39,804
Iowa	34,048,702	8,987
Michigan	155,960,538	57,300
Minnesota	55,875,658	18,071
Wisconsin	72,118,432	21,911
Region	\$637,441,980	195,669

Table 18 uses the state-by-state multiplier values that were produced in Table 9 to give estimated total economic values associated with the sales listed in the previous table. For the region, the total economic output would be \$1.027 billion, with 6,694 jobs requiring \$284.61 million in labor income producing \$519.4 million in value added (or GDP) based on the value of the fruit and vegetable sales and concomitant indirect and induced activity that would be supported.

Table 18: Farm-Level Total Economic Values For Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales

	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Illinois	311,380,666	158,206,856	86,148,983	1,859
Indiana	212,036,639	104,534,003	56,352,764	1,349
Iowa	53,796,912	26,721,816	14,591,221	364
Michigan	245,422,881	125,592,122	69,006,449	1,684
Minnesota	90,201,314	46,330,066	25,681,435	610
Wisconsin	114,819,526	58,036,689	32,826,190	828
Region	\$ 1,027,657,939	\$ 519,421,553	\$ 284,607,041	6,694

Table 19 provides the total economic values that would be produced in the region if those same acres were used to produce conventional row crops in the six states. It also serves as an estimate of the offsets that would accrue in the state economies when land is converted from one productive use to another. Within the scenario of producing for the major metropolitan markets, the land required for fruit and vegetable production would generate—under corn and soybean production—\$317.9 million in industrial output, \$150.6 million in value added, and \$42.5 million in labor income, and would support 1,892 jobs considering all farm-level activity, indirect inputs, and induced activity.

Table 19: Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production on Land That Would Be Required for Fruit and Vegetable Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas

Ratios	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Illinois	90,005,838	43,170,903	12,272,366	454
Indiana	67,498,493	31,828,678	7,910,632	446
Iowa	15,480,487	7,021,749	2,264,437	72
Michigan	85,803,963	40,657,236	11,775,884	548
Minnesota	28,921,120	13,981,724	4,076,668	176
Wisconsin	30,144,690	13,944,100	4,212,337	196
Region	\$ 317,854,591	\$ 150,604,390	\$ 42,512,324	1,892

An estimate of state-by-state retail sales values to align with the amounts presented in Table 13 is problematic for two reasons. First, the estimation process allows for cross-state sales. While the sales values, as well as all farm-level impacts, can be allocated to the originating county, values are accumulating elsewhere when the crops are sold in out-of-state regions. Second, retail impacts would be expected to accumulate where the direct jobs (farmer-to-consumer retail jobs) are located. A farmer-producer job would be counted in one state, and a farmer-retailer, and all other retail jobs, might be counted in another state. Plus, this modeling process considered sales to major metropolitan areas that are outside of the region, which are not estimated.

Table 20 allocated 50 percent of the farm output as retail sales to the appropriate metropolitan area and summarized by state within the region or out-of-state metropolitan area. The direct sales activity is assigned to the state in which the population-weighted metropolitan midpoint is located. This major metropolitan apportionment puts \$391.6 million in retail sales into Illinois, just \$44.98 million into Iowa, and \$162.84 million to cities that are outside the region. In all, the retail value is \$1.194 billion.

Table 20

Location of Retail Sales	Retail Sales
Illinois	391,583,716
Indiana	99,362,877
Iowa	44,978,664
Michigan	270,165,054
Minnesota	133,021,549
Wisconsin	91,917,105
Out of Region	162,836,120
Regional Total	\$ 1,193,865,085

Table 21 also allocates the direct sales activity to the state in which the population-weighted metropolitan midpoint is located. It uses the same implied multipliers for each state that were revealed in Table 13, times the amount of sales that would accrue in each region displayed in the previous table. No estimates of job, labor income, or value added impacts are made for the out-of-region sales. It lists the market-specific (or direct) economic values plus the consequences of those workers consuming their incomes in the regional economy (the induced values).

In all, the major metropolitan option requires 6,021 jobs at the markets making \$180.7 million in labor incomes and generating \$260.88 million in value added. When those labor incomes are converted into household spending, they support 1,537 more jobs in the area economies making \$61.3 million in labor incomes, and supporting \$110.3 million in total value added.

Again, it must be emphasized that the labor activity as well as the sum of the induced consequences represents a shift in production out of grocery stores into the fruit and vegetable markets. The extent to which this production yields higher worker and farmer-retailer personal incomes has yet to be validated by commercial developments of this type and concomitant research of that transformation process.

Table 21

Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values: Metropolitan Sales Locations

Location of Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois	72,184,841	103,706,773	2,287
Indiana	18,744,727	26,872,183	580
Iowa	6,703,165	9,845,721	263
Michigan	45,069,723	65,392,772	1,578
Minnesota	23,417,536	33,793,279	777
Wisconsin	14,582,034	21,270,104	537
Out of Region	Unk	Unk	Unk
Regional Total	\$ 180,702,027	\$ 260,880,832	6,021

Farmer-Retail Induced Economic Values from Employee Spending: Metropolitan Sales Locations

Location of Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois	26,631,687	47,492,996	599
Indiana	5,487,543	10,210,966	158
Iowa	1,891,798	3,443,018	60
Michigan	14,708,569	26,707,058	386
Minnesota	7,993,730	14,338,579	204
Wisconsin	4,565,679	8,110,894	131
Out of Region	Unk	Unk	Unk
Regional Total	\$ 61,279,007	\$ 110,303,512	1,537

Conclusions and Cautions

The results of this report are modeled projections based on sets of successive assumptions. The longer the string of assumptions, the more tenuous is one's confidence in the outcomes. Consequently, owing to the linear and linked nature of the modeling process, early assumptions

carry great weight by the time final results are determined. Average fruit and vegetable yields among our states were indexed to variations in grain yields per acre as a proxy for production. This is the foundation for the variation across the states and the initial productivity driver for our states. In addition, those variations are applied to estimates of Iowa fruit and vegetable production potentials for many crops that are not produced in large amounts commercially. Those estimates have been reviewed by ISU horticulturalists, but they remain estimates.

If state stakeholders believe or subsequently determine that the crop adjustments are too low or too high for a particular state, the amount of required acres can be changed. **The farm level fruit and vegetable production total economic impact values for any state, however, do not change as the value of production in any of our states is determined by population demand.** Any adjustment in acres would affect the corn and soybean production offsets, as those calculations are acre-determined. So, for example, if the Michigan productivity index of 72 percent were changed to 85 percent, that would mean that less land was needed to produce fruits and vegetables. Accordingly, all of the corn and soybean values in both Scenarios 1 and 2 would be multiplied by 72/85th to reflect the reduced required acreage.

The research used 2008 farm-level and retail prices. Data from 2008 also were used in the modeling system that was employed. That was an atypical year in that there was a run-up in food and farm input prices in 2008. Nonetheless, the alignment of the expected crop prices with the modeling structure assures that the job requirements and concomitant labor incomes also are in temporal alignment.

As was mentioned, much more additional research needs to be conducted concerning the industrial relationships between production and retail activity to determine if, in fact, more jobs are required in the economies to handle, transport, and distribute those goods than would otherwise exist to move the same volume of goods irrespective of the farm-to-retail configurations assumed in this report. As such, economic value conclusions for the fruit and vegetable markets were incomplete.

Under Scenario 2, crop acres were used to estimate the capacity to produce for metropolitan markets. To be consistent with the rest of the report, those acres could have been adjusted for their productivity levels prior to closing that component of the modeling system. As a consequence, areas with expected lower productivity are scored slightly higher and areas with higher productivity are scored slightly lower. As the primary determinant of production values in that portion of the modeling section was distance from the metropolitan markets, those errors in the estimation process are not necessarily significant in the aggregate.

Readers are reminded that Scenarios 1 and 2 are to be interpreted separately. **Results must not be added together.** From the standpoint of this researcher, Scenario 2 is a much more realistic depiction of a potential producer-to-consumer relationship in space and in overall farm values. Dense metropolitan demand will hypothetically induce production proximate to that demand. Suppliers at greater distances will incur higher costs and will be less inclined towards this type of production. Those dynamics are captured with the methods used in that particular evaluation. In addition, it is probably unrealistic to expect significant fresh fruit and vegetable production in many sparsely populated areas located at a distance from metropolitan demand. These dynamics are captured in Scenario 2.

This has been a modeling process to produce sets of reasonable results given the chosen assumptions and the limits to the data. The job and income projections presuppose the ability to produce at much higher levels than is currently done, save for the state of Michigan which has extensive fruit and vegetable production experience. It also assumes a much larger network of farmer-retailers that are expected to emulate national sales patterns for establishments of that type. In addition, that assumption presupposes sufficient merchant and managerial capacity to provide those services.

Given these expectations, one must not forget that in our studied states the very high levels of fresh fruit and vegetable consumption needs *are not met* by regional producers nor are they handled by direct-distribution from farmer retailers. There are sound and powerful market antecedents for those facts that, despite this research, cannot be assumed away.

Appendix 1: State Summaries

Summary Findings: Illinois

Scenario 1: Production for In-State Consumption

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value	
Illinois	69,387	263,950,324	988,696,097	
State of Illinois Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Multiplier
Output	263,950,323	86,688,680	84,997,216	435,636,227 1.65
Value Added	127,558,152	44,716,188	49,064,504	221,338,848 1.74
Labor Income	69,162,656	24,348,676	27,015,164	120,526,488 1.74
Jobs	1,555	430	616	2,600 1.67
State of Illinois Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Multiplier
Output	86,145,969	27,680,814	12,095,627	125,922,409 1.46
Value Added	39,009,748	14,403,362	6,985,017	60,398,128 1.55
Labor Income	6,612,731	6,714,199	3,842,689	17,169,618 2.60
Jobs	429	118	88	635 1.48
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois	494,348,049	91,128,497	130,922,811	2,887
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Illinois	33,620,710	59,956,706	756	

Scenario 2: Production for Major Metropolitan Areas

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value*	
Illinois	49,596	188,664,354	391,583,716	
Farm-Level Total Economic Values for Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Illinois	311,380,666	158,206,856	86,148,983	1,859
Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production Considering Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Illinois	90,005,838	43,170,903	12,272,366	454
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois	391,583,716	72,184,841	103,706,773	2,287
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Illinois		26,631,687	47,492,996	599

* The state in which the sales occurred, not necessarily the state where farm production occurred

Summary Findings: Indiana

Scenario 1: Production for In-State Consumption

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes					
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value		
Indiana	39,709	130,461,426	488,677,950		
State of Indiana Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	263,950,323	86,688,680	84,997,216	435,636,227	1.65
Value Added	127,558,152	44,716,188	49,064,504	221,338,848	1.74
Labor Income	69,162,656	24,348,676	27,015,164	120,526,488	1.74
Jobs	1,555	430	616	2,600	1.67
State of Indiana Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	47,576,027	14,631,397	5,129,580	67,337,007	1.42
Value Added	21,985,462	6,921,434	2,845,634	31,752,530	1.44
Labor Income	3,249,144	3,148,492	1,494,071	7,891,706	2.43
Jobs	323	79	44	445	1.38
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values					
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Indiana	244,338,975	46,094,353	66,080,230	1,427	
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values					
	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs		
Indiana	13,494,182	25,109,348	388		

Scenario 2: Production for Major Metropolitan Areas

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value*	
Indiana	39,804	130,774,296	99,362,877	
Farm-Level Total Economic Values for Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Indiana	212,036,639	104,534,003	56,352,764	1,349
Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production Considering Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Indiana	67,498,493	31,828,678	7,910,632	446
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Indiana	99,362,877	18,744,727	26,872,183	580
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Indiana		5,487,543	10,210,966	158

* The state in which the sales occurred, not necessarily the state where farm production occurred

Summary Findings: Iowa

Scenario 1: Production for In-State Consumption

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes					
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value		
Iowa	16,215	61,428,632	230,097,269		
State of Iowa Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	61,428,634	19,720,308	15,908,231	97,057,174	1.58
Value Added	29,659,442	9,701,801	8,848,662	48,209,904	1.63
Labor Income	16,078,570	5,499,578	4,746,462	26,324,608	1.64
Jobs	357	149	151	657	1.84
State of Iowa Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	19,785,741	5,611,198	2,532,031	27,928,969	1.4
Value Added	8,471,430	2,787,113	1,409,677	12,668,220	1.5
Labor Income	1,949,522	1,381,789	754,050	4,085,361	2.1
Jobs	70	37	24	131	1.9
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values					
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Iowa	115,048,634	17,145,685	25,183,869	672	
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values					
	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs		
Iowa	33,620,710	59,956,706	756		

Scenario 2: Production for Major Metropolitan Areas

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value*	
Iowa	16,215	61,428,632	230,097,269	
Farm-Level Total Economic Values for Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Iowa	53,976,912	26,721,816	14,591,221	364
Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production Considering Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Iowa	15,480,487	7,021,749	2,264,437	72
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Iowa	44,978,664	6,703,165	9,845,721	263
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Iowa		1,891,798	3,443,018	60

* The state in which the sales occurred, not necessarily the state where farm production occurred

Summary Findings: Michigan

Scenario 1: Production for In-State Consumption

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes					
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value		
Michigan	75,192	204,657,875	766,600,472		
State of Michigan Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	204,657,877	57,582,548	59,813,640	322,054,069	1.57
Value Added	99,046,496	31,530,772	34,229,924	164,807,184	1.66
Labor Income	53,719,520	18,371,182	18,462,414	90,553,120	1.69
Jobs	1,207	513	490	2,210	1.83
State of Michigan Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	78,711,216	23,450,011	10,434,288	112,595,513	1.43
Value Added	35,336,707	12,086,410	5,928,991	53,352,109	1.51
Labor Income	6,428,203	5,797,899	3,226,703	15,452,803	2.40
Jobs	502	132	84	719	1.43
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values					
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Michigan	383,300,236	63,943,264	92,776,858	2,238	
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values					
	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs		
Michigan	20,867,976	37,890,992	548		

Scenario 2: Production for Major Metropolitan Areas

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value*	
Michigan	57,300	155,960,538	270,165,054	
Farm-Level Total Economic Values for Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Michigan	245,422,881	125,592,122	69,006,449	1,684
Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production Considering Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Michigan	85,803,963	40,657,236	11,775,884	548
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Michigan	270,165,054	45,069,723	65,392,772	1,578
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Michigan		14,708,569	26,707,058	386

* The state in which the sales occurred, not necessarily the state where farm production occurred

Summary Findings: Minnesota

Scenario 1: Production for In-State Consumption

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes					
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value		
Minnesota	34,541	106,802,906	400,058,674		
State of Minnesota Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	106,802,903	31,772,506	33,837,884	172,414,295	1.61
Value Added	51,627,900	17,612,270	19,316,914	88,557,088	1.72
Labor Income	27,994,426	10,490,675	10,603,391	49,088,492	1.75
Jobs	629	265	273	1,167	1.86
State of Minnesota Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	39,149,625	10,739,312	5,392,018	55,280,953	1.41
Value Added	17,660,402	5,985,748	3,079,060	26,725,210	1.51
Labor Income	3,191,955	2,912,177	1,688,171	7,792,302	2.44
Jobs	220	72	44	336	1.53
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values					
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Minnesota	200,029,337	35,213,800	50,816,181	1,168	
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values					
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Minnesota		12,020,463	21,561,442	306	

Scenario 2: Production for Major Metropolitan Areas

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value*	
Minnesota	18,071	55,875,658	133,021,549	
Farm-Level Total Economic Values for Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Minnesota	90,201,314	46,330,066	25,681,435	610
Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production Considering Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Minnesota	28,921,120	13,981,724	4,076,668	176
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Minnesota	133,921,120	23,417,536	33,793,279	777
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Minnesota		7,993,730	14,338,579	204

* The state in which the sales occurred, not necessarily the state where farm production occurred

Summary Findings: Wisconsin

Scenario 1: Production for In-State Consumption

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes					
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value		
Wisconsin	34,982	115,141,376	431,292,628		
State of Wisconsin Farm-Level Economic Values of Fruit and Vegetable Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	115,141,383	34,581,184	33,593,668	183,316,231	1.59
Value Added	55,724,480	18,051,900	18,882,664	92,659,040	1.66
Labor Income	30,223,102	11,796,601	10,389,269	52,408,972	1.73
Jobs	679	343	300	1,322	1.95
State of Wisconsin Farm-Level Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production					
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Multiplier
Output	34,256,078	8,940,384	4,931,338	48,127,798	1.40
Value Added	14,743,749	4,745,775	2,773,064	22,262,588	1.51
Labor Income	2,797,632	2,523,316	1,404,300	6,725,248	2.40
Jobs	219	57	37	313	1.43
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values					
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs	
Wisconsin	215,646,314	34,210,846	49,901,698	1,259	
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values					
	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs		
Wisconsin	10,711,519	19,028,933	306		

Scenario 2: Production for Major Metropolitan Areas

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Production Outcomes				
	Acres Required	Farm Value	Retail Value*	
Wisconsin	21,911	72,118,432	91,917,105	
Farm-Level Total Economic Values for Selected Metropolitan Fruit and Vegetable Sales				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Wisconsin	114,819,526	58,036,689	32,826,190	828
Farm-Level Total Economic Values of Corn and Soybean Production Considering Sales to Selected Metropolitan Areas				
	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Jobs
Wisconsin	30,144,690	13,944,100	4,212,337	196
Farmer-Retail Sales Direct Economic Values				
	Retail Sales	Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Wisconsin	91,917,105	14,582,034	21,270,104	537
Farmer-Retail Sales Induced Economic Values				
		Labor Income	Value Added	Jobs
Wisconsin		4,565,679	8,110,894	131

* The state in which the sales occurred, not necessarily the state where farm production occurred

Appendix 2: Price Assumptions

	Farm Price (CWT*)	Retail (CWT*)
Apricots	\$ 43.94	\$ 246.69
Asparagus	93.96	121.07
Bell Peppers	40.37	122.96
Broccoli	35.82	113.42
Cabbage	14.72	40.53
Cantaloupe	19.22	75.48
Carrots	24.42	108.59
Cauliflower	39.69	141.26
Collard Greens	24.37	86.74
Cucumbers	24.47	87.51
Eggplant	31.95	74.15
Garlic	43.62	158.32
Kale	24.37	86.74
Lettuce (Head)	20.00	71.18
Lettuce (Leaf)	26.55	94.49
Mustard Greens	24.37	86.74
Onions	11.72	64.22
Peaches	37.58	160.15
Pears	29.00	136.24
Plums	35.25	154.00
Raspberries	102.13	453.60
Snap Beans	53.34	93.78
Spinach	33.30	118.53
Squash	30.55	143.48
Strawberries	74.45	330.66
Sweet Potatoes	22.15	78.85
Tomatoes	45.42	157.52
Watermelon	12.45	46.55

* CWT = Per 100 pounds

Appendix 3: County Level Production Estimates for Scenario 2 Only

FIPS	NAME	Average of Factors = Expected Farm Sales	Acres Required
17001	Adams	607,583	159.7
17003	Alexander	5,787	1.5
17005	Bond	792,949	208.4
17007	Boone	2,998,117	788.1
17009	Brown	201,566	53.0
17011	Bureau	4,131,733	1,086.1
17013	Calhoun	443,366	116.6
17015	Carroll	1,649,127	433.5
17017	Cass	351,893	92.5
17019	Champaign	4,180,446	1,099.0
17021	Christian	827,700	217.6
17023	Clark	333,352	87.6
17025	Clay	441,723	116.1
17027	Clinton	1,087,658	285.9
17029	Coles	348,448	91.6
17031	Cook	2,569,036	675.3
17033	Crawford	226,306	59.5
17035	Cumberland	220,153	57.9
17037	DeKalb	6,600,710	1,735.2
17039	De Witt	68,605	18.0
17041	Douglas	1,776,084	466.9
17043	DuPage	1,120,759	294.6
17045	Edgar	592,068	155.6
17047	Edwards	333,118	87.6
17049	Effingham	631,912	166.1
17051	Fayette	805,422	211.7
17053	Ford	1,866,194	490.6
17055	Franklin	492,511	129.5
17057	Fulton	733,378	192.8
17059	Gallatin	64,458	16.9
17061	Greene	1,029,784	270.7
17063	Grundy	4,104,208	1,078.9
17065	Hamilton	328,178	86.3
17067	Hancock	195,830	51.5
17069	Hardin	4,182	1.1
17071	Henderson	109,976	28.9
17073	Henry	3,607,638	948.4
17075	Iroquois	6,323,953	1,662.4

17077	Jackson	471,819	124.0
17079	Jasper	642,984	169.0
17081	Jefferson	658,685	173.2
17083	Jersey	1,202,432	316.1
17085	Jo Daviess	340,790	89.6
17087	Johnson	16,308	4.3
17089	Kane	9,316,279	2,449.1
17091	Kankakee	7,712,966	2,027.6
17093	Kendall	6,980,913	1,835.1
17095	Knox	404,263	106.3
17097	Lake	3,311,028	870.4
17099	La Salle	7,693,410	2,022.4
17101	Lawrence	663,464	174.4
17103	Lee	4,180,118	1,098.9
17105	Livingston	5,369,307	1,411.5
17107	Logan	163,332	42.9
17109	McDonough	631,468	166.0
17111	McHenry	7,258,681	1,908.2
17113	McLean	4,140,992	1,088.6
17115	Macon	92,678	24.4
17117	Macoupin	1,479,234	388.9
17119	Madison	3,425,960	900.6
17121	Marion	690,480	181.5
17123	Marshall	1,505,173	395.7
17125	Mason	428,090	112.5
17127	Massac	14,908	3.9
17129	Menard	374,674	98.5
17131	Mercer	419,172	110.2
17133	Monroe	1,356,091	356.5
17135	Montgomery	861,950	226.6
17137	Morgan	863,355	227.0
17139	Moultrie	263,494	69.3
17141	Ogle	5,491,595	1,443.6
17143	Peoria	979,205	257.4
17145	Perry	407,243	107.1
17147	Piatt	1,583,841	416.4
17149	Pike	635,337	167.0
17151	Pope	7,369	1.9
17153	Pulaski	12,004	3.2
17155	Putnam	420,993	110.7
17157	Randolph	735,492	193.3
17159	Richland	371,197	97.6

17161	Rock Island	1,884,429	495.4
17163	St. Clair	2,650,844	696.9
17165	Saline	35,218	9.3
17167	Sangamon	1,153,881	303.3
17169	Schuyler	352,405	92.6
17171	Scott	384,951	101.2
17173	Shelby	722,631	190.0
17175	Stark	1,040,377	273.5
17177	Stephenson	3,460,685	909.7
17179	Tazewell	753,988	198.2
17181	Union	172,402	45.3
17183	Vermilion	3,593,901	944.8
17185	Wabash	159,971	42.1
17187	Warren	257,948	67.8
17189	Washington	851,966	224.0
17191	Wayne	565,960	148.8
17193	White	351,759	92.5
17195	Whiteside	3,722,444	978.6
17197	Will	23,217,341	6,103.4
17199	Williamson	241,047	63.4
17201	Winnebago	4,858,555	1,277.2
17203	Woodford	2,446,965	643.3

FIPS	NAME	Average of Factors =	
		Expected Farm Sales	Acres Required
18001	Adams	2,510,763	764.2
18003	Allen	2,688,486	818.3
18005	Bartholomew	1,771,547	539.2
18007	Benton	1,691,502	514.9
18009	Blackford	551,122	167.7
18011	Boone	1,390,747	423.3
18013	Brown	306,136	93.2
18015	Carroll	1,446,473	440.3
18017	Cass	1,963,139	597.5
18019	Clark	1,858,732	565.8
18021	Clay	525,396	159.9
18023	Clinton	796,141	242.3
18025	Crawford	160,162	48.7
18027	Daviess	766,053	233.2
18029	Dearborn	1,490,261	453.6
18031	Decatur	1,917,465	583.6

18033	DeKalb	1,011,100	307.8
18035	Delaware	1,595,125	485.5
18037	Dubois	494,034	150.4
18039	Elkhart	4,462,383	1,358.2
18041	Fayette	1,080,744	329.0
18043	Floyd	822,285	250.3
18045	Fountain	1,093,639	332.9
18047	Franklin	1,387,680	422.4
18049	Fulton	1,930,573	587.6
18051	Gibson	462,051	140.6
18053	Grant	770,239	234.4
18055	Greene	973,097	296.2
18057	Hamilton	2,031,487	618.3
18059	Hancock	2,670,805	812.9
18061	Harrison	1,777,837	541.1
18063	Hendricks	2,853,242	868.5
18065	Henry	2,007,743	611.1
18067	Howard	808,166	246.0
18069	Huntington	995,709	303.1
18071	Jackson	1,850,799	563.3
18073	Jasper	2,979,214	906.8
18075	Jay	1,708,814	520.1
18077	Jefferson	1,304,395	397.0
18079	Jennings	1,499,606	456.4
18081	Johnson	2,568,562	781.8
18083	Knox	678,440	206.5
18085	Kosciusko	3,296,657	1,003.4
18087	LaGrange	3,092,728	941.3
18089	Lake	3,832,029	1,166.4
18091	LaPorte	4,014,571	1,221.9
18093	Lawrence	705,047	214.6
18095	Madison	2,365,321	719.9
18097	Marion	1,091,599	332.3
18099	Marshall	2,494,193	759.2
18101	Martin	151,107	46.0
18103	Miami	567,188	172.6
18105	Monroe	470,803	143.3
18107	Montgomery	649,746	197.8
18109	Morgan	2,047,077	623.1
18111	Newton	1,719,904	523.5
18113	Noble	961,241	292.6
18115	Ohio	317,888	96.8

18117	Orange	417,224	127.0
18119	Owen	635,329	193.4
18121	Parke	349,843	106.5
18123	Perry	158,728	48.3
18125	Pike	217,935	66.3
18127	Porter	2,601,231	791.8
18129	Posey	445,273	135.5
18131	Pulaski	1,780,778	542.0
18133	Putnam	1,008,045	306.8
18135	Randolph	1,950,398	593.7
18137	Ripley	2,520,397	767.1
18139	Rush	2,048,778	623.6
18141	St. Joseph	3,567,248	1,085.8
18143	Scott	814,123	247.8
18145	Shelby	2,473,442	752.9
18147	Spencer	318,821	97.0
18149	Starke	1,451,824	441.9
18151	Steuben	503,396	153.2
18153	Sullivan	240,501	73.2
18155	Switzerland	691,988	210.6
18157	Tippecanoe	1,992,689	606.5
18159	Tipton	869,792	264.7
18161	Union	700,473	213.2
18163	Vanderburgh	877,846	267.2
18165	Vermillion	263,984	80.4
18167	Vigo	405,995	123.6
18169	Wabash	643,232	195.8
18171	Warren	1,135,975	345.8
18173	Warrick	287,117	87.4
18175	Washington	1,284,487	391.0
18177	Wayne	2,167,919	659.9
18179	Wells	1,295,126	394.2
18181	White	2,364,036	719.6
18183	Whitley	861,333	262.2

FIPS	NAME	Average of Factors = Expected Farm Sales	Acres Required
19001	Adair	390,164	103.0
19003	Adams	149,222	39.4
19005	Allamakee	103,894	27.4
19007	Appanoose	55,814	14.7

19009	Audubon	326,786	86.3
19011	Benton	416,368	109.9
19013	Black Hawk	166,217	43.9
19015	Boone	454,073	119.9
19017	Bremer	57,975	15.3
19019	Buchanan	219,610	58.0
19021	Buena Vista	227,038	59.9
19023	Butler	172,572	45.6
19025	Calhoun	265,115	70.0
19027	Carroll	339,386	89.6
19029	Cass	376,610	99.4
19031	Cedar	302,867	79.9
19033	Cerro Gordo	782,036	206.4
19035	Cherokee	126,694	33.4
19037	Chickasaw	149,571	39.5
19039	Clarke	150,354	39.7
19041	Clay	-	-
19043	Clayton	243,549	64.3
19045	Clinton	2,875,037	758.9
19047	Crawford	349,669	92.3
19049	Dallas	1,614,450	426.1
19051	Davis	93,594	24.7
19053	Decatur	78,498	20.7
19055	Delaware	386,031	101.9
19057	Des Moines	137,646	36.3
19059	Dickinson	-	-
19061	Dubuque	357,174	94.3
19063	Emmet	-	-
19065	Fayette	221,056	58.3
19067	Floyd	36,144	9.5
19069	Franklin	143,358	37.8
19071	Fremont	223,577	59.0
19073	Greene	417,467	110.2
19075	Grundy	160,676	42.4
19077	Guthrie	471,781	124.5
19079	Hamilton	233,774	61.7
19081	Hancock	113,580	30.0
19083	Hardin	197,109	52.0
19085	Harrison	638,993	168.7
19087	Henry	130,993	34.6
19089	Howard	106,107	28.0
19091	Humboldt	92,736	24.5

19093	Ida	179,402	47.4
19095	Iowa	245,471	64.8
19097	Jackson	362,695	95.7
19099	Jasper	358,849	94.7
19101	Jefferson	116,011	30.6
19103	Johnson	416,370	109.9
19105	Jones	342,230	90.3
19107	Keokuk	192,903	50.9
19109	Kossuth	168,374	44.4
19111	Lee	135,173	35.7
19113	Linn	1,298,819	342.8
19115	Louisa	149,411	39.4
19117	Lucas	87,556	23.1
19119	Lyon	-	-
19121	Madison	893,480	235.8
19123	Mahaska	206,836	54.6
19125	Marion	245,805	64.9
19127	Marshall	207,067	54.7
19129	Mills	390,093	103.0
19131	Mitchell	691,949	182.6
19133	Monona	367,578	97.0
19135	Monroe	99,295	26.2
19137	Montgomery	233,819	61.7
19139	Muscatine	239,878	63.3
19141	O'Brien	132,018	34.8
19143	Osceola	-	-
19145	Page	235,666	62.2
19147	Palo Alto	87,810	23.2
19149	Plymouth	239,390	63.2
19151	Pocahontas	113,116	29.9
19153	Polk	1,064,814	281.1
19155	Pottawattamie	2,694,926	711.3
19157	Poweshiek	238,577	63.0
19159	Ringgold	133,274	35.2
19161	Sac	261,417	69.0
19163	Scott	1,943,875	513.1
19165	Shelby	444,009	117.2
19167	Sioux	246,487	65.1
19169	Story	380,802	100.5
19171	Tama	237,474	62.7
19173	Taylor	176,592	46.6
19175	Union	213,197	56.3

19177	Van Buren	78,138	20.6
19179	Wapello	130,788	34.5
19181	Warren	770,351	203.3
19183	Washington	259,673	68.5
19185	Wayne	62,478	16.5
19187	Webster	212,407	56.1
19189	Winnebago	509,797	134.6
19191	Winneshiek	143,570	37.9
19193	Woodbury	232,649	61.4
19195	Worth	505,108	133.3
19197	Wright	115,871	30.6

FIPS	NAME	Average of Factors = Expected Farm Sales	Acres Required
26001	Alcona	223,025	81.9
26003	Alger	-	-
26005	Allegan	4,265,229	1,567.1
26007	Alpena	15,877	5.8
26009	Antrim	43,313	15.9
26011	Arenac	739,006	271.5
26013	Baraga	-	-
26015	Barry	2,308,887	848.3
26017	Bay	2,168,277	796.6
26019	Benzie	48,391	17.8
26021	Berrien	4,836,183	1,776.8
26023	Branch	2,360,530	867.3
26025	Calhoun	2,678,024	983.9
26027	Cass	2,582,600	948.9
26029	Charlevoix	-	-
26031	Cheboygan	-	-
26033	Chippewa	-	-
26035	Clare	111,793	41.1
26037	Clinton	5,044,238	1,853.3
26039	Crawford	3,759	1.4
26041	Delta	15,928	5.9
26043	Dickinson	17,298	6.4
26045	Eaton	4,492,273	1,650.5
26047	Emmet	-	-
26049	Genesee	10,300,081	3,784.3
26051	Gladwin	526,168	193.3
26053	Gogebic	-	-

26055	Grand Traverse	154,829	56.9
26057	Gratiot	2,932,592	1,077.4
26059	Hillsdale	2,877,897	1,057.3
26061	Houghton	-	-
26063	Huron	3,924,738	1,442.0
26065	Ingham	5,945,746	2,184.5
26067	Ionia	3,652,538	1,342.0
26069	Iosco	335,809	123.4
26071	Iron	6,310	2.3
26073	Isabella	1,693,843	622.3
26075	Jackson	3,209,592	1,179.2
26077	Kalamazoo	2,633,534	967.6
26079	Kalkaska	36,770	13.5
26081	Kent	4,074,697	1,497.1
26083	Keweenaw	-	-
26085	Lake	48,014	17.6
26087	Lapeer	8,510,070	3,126.6
26089	Leelanau	109,723	40.3
26091	Lenawee	4,385,337	1,611.2
26093	Livingston	3,707,400	1,362.1
26095	Luce	-	-
26097	Mackinac	-	-
26099	Macomb	4,217,165	1,549.4
26101	Manistee	70,740	26.0
26103	Marquette	4,896	1.8
26105	Mason	229,000	84.1
26107	Mecosta	373,239	137.1
26109	Menominee	63,887	23.5
26111	Midland	1,084,498	398.4
26113	Missaukee	120,732	44.4
26115	Monroe	4,875,840	1,791.4
26117	Montcalm	2,746,962	1,009.2
26119	Montmorency	-	-
26121	Muskegon	623,436	229.1
26123	Newaygo	819,696	301.2
26125	Oakland	6,348,949	2,332.6
26127	Oceana	465,038	170.9
26129	Ogemaw	30,921	11.4
26131	Ontonagon	-	-
26133	Osceola	279,741	102.8
26135	Oscoda	2,935	1.1
26137	Otsego	-	-

26139	Ottawa	3,667,099	1,347.3
26141	Presque Isle	-	-
26143	Roscommon	8,143	3.0
26145	Saginaw	4,762,178	1,749.6
26147	St. Clair	4,068,836	1,494.9
26149	St. Joseph	2,545,280	935.1
26151	Sanilac	4,945,193	1,816.9
26153	Schoolcraft	-	-
26155	Shiawassee	4,820,722	1,771.1
26157	Tuscola	5,464,759	2,007.8
26159	Van Buren	3,680,138	1,352.1
26161	Washtenaw	6,360,136	2,336.7
26163	Wayne	2,198,144	807.6
26165	Wexford	61,916	22.7

FIPS	NAME	Average of Factors = Expected Farm Sales	Acres Required
27001	Aitkin	455,997	147.5
27003	Anoka	2,643,054	854.8
27005	Becker	-	-
27007	Beltrami	204,573	66.2
27009	Benton	633,567	204.9
27011	Big Stone	-	-
27013	Blue Earth	930,919	301.1
27015	Brown	610,295	197.4
27017	Carlton	445,588	144.1
27019	Carver	1,599,090	517.2
27021	Cass	179,018	57.9
27023	Chippewa	575,818	186.2
27025	Chisago	1,481,325	479.1
27027	Clay	-	-
27029	Clearwater	-	-
27031	Cook	518	0.2
27033	Cottonwood	-	-
27035	Crow Wing	308,394	99.7
27037	Dakota	4,319,263	1,396.9
27039	Dodge	743,020	240.3
27041	Douglas	-	-
27043	Faribault	828,909	268.1
27045	Fillmore	658,498	213.0
27047	Freeborn	947,779	306.5

27049	Goodhue	1,531,701	495.4
27051	Grant	-	-
27053	Hennepin	3,383,474	1,094.2
27055	Houston	55,027	17.8
27057	Hubbard	150,263	48.6
27059	Isanti	1,689,943	546.5
27061	Itasca	389,495	126.0
27063	Jackson	-	-
27065	Kanabec	720,804	233.1
27067	Kandiyohi	904,468	292.5
27069	Kittson	-	-
27071	Koochiching	19,926	6.4
27073	Lac qui Parle	495,148	160.1
27075	Lake	42,299	13.7
27077	Lake of the Woods	-	-
27079	Le Sueur	908,457	293.8
27081	Lincoln	-	-
27083	Lyon	-	-
27085	McLeod	1,212,969	392.3
27087	Mahnomen	-	-
27089	Marshall	-	-
27091	Martin	-	-
27093	Meeker	1,168,396	377.9
27095	Mille Lacs	589,889	190.8
27097	Morrison	645,340	208.7
27099	Mower	948,642	306.8
27101	Murray	-	-
27103	Nicollet	667,555	215.9
27105	Nobles	-	-
27107	Norman	-	-
27109	Olmsted	790,972	255.8
27111	Otter Tail	-	-
27113	Pennington	-	-
27115	Pine	811,984	262.6
27117	Pipestone	-	-
27119	Polk	-	-
27121	Pope	407,537	131.8
27123	Ramsey	462,945	149.7
27125	Red Lake	-	-
27127	Redwood	795,021	257.1
27129	Renville	1,194,399	386.3
27131	Rice	1,720,870	556.5

27133	Rock	-	-
27135	Roseau	-	-
27137	St. Louis	1,599,033	517.1
27139	Scott	1,548,369	500.8
27141	Sherburne	932,573	301.6
27143	Sibley	1,048,000	338.9
27145	Stearns	1,892,267	612.0
27147	Steele	934,421	302.2
27149	Stevens	-	-
27151	Swift	538,021	174.0
27153	Todd	453,405	146.6
27155	Traverse	-	-
27157	Wabasha	521,778	168.7
27159	Wadena	-	-
27161	Waseca	698,522	225.9
27163	Washington	3,233,089	1,045.6
27165	Watonwan	420,848	136.1
27167	Wilkin	-	-
27169	Winona	406,847	131.6
27171	Wright	2,375,336	768.2
27173	Yellow Medicine	-	-

FIPS	NAME	Average of Factors = Expected Farm Sales	Acres Required
55001	Adams	218,972	66.5
55003	Ashland	81,139	24.7
55005	Barron	796,551	242.0
55007	Bayfield	183,567	55.8
55009	Brown	1,153,080	350.3
55011	Buffalo	435,516	132.3
55013	Burnett	487,649	148.2
55015	Calumet	647,518	196.7
55017	Chippewa	769,778	233.9
55019	Clark	829,443	252.0
55021	Columbia	1,254,478	381.1
55023	Crawford	365,366	111.0
55025	Dane	4,707,265	1,430.1
55027	Dodge	2,313,666	702.9
55029	Door	198,774	60.4
55031	Douglas	216,978	65.9
55033	Dunn	1,123,643	341.4

55035	Eau Claire	490,066	148.9
55037	Florence	9,193	2.8
55039	Fond du Lac	1,416,683	430.4
55041	Forest	13,446	4.1
55043	Grant	1,031,389	313.4
55045	Green	2,720,053	826.4
55047	Green Lake	470,861	143.1
55049	Iowa	668,056	203.0
55051	Iron	-	-
55053	Jackson	40,972	12.4
55055	Jefferson	3,669,030	1,114.7
55057	Juneau	238,668	72.5
55059	Kenosha	2,276,732	691.7
55061	Kewaunee	467,184	141.9
55063	La Crosse	60,551	18.4
55065	Lafayette	753,049	228.8
55067	Langlade	60,690	18.4
55069	Lincoln	41,172	12.5
55071	Manitowoc	896,416	272.3
55073	Marathon	450,125	136.8
55075	Marinette	143,372	43.6
55077	Marquette	390,274	118.6
55078	Menominee	549	0.2
55079	Milwaukee	788,526	239.6
55081	Monroe	138,428	42.1
55083	Oconto	1,523,783	462.9
55085	Oneida	7,355	2.2
55087	Outagamie	1,080,424	328.3
55089	Ozaukee	1,547,663	470.2
55091	Pepin	260,758	79.2
55093	Pierce	1,360,442	413.3
55095	Polk	1,854,836	563.5
55097	Portage	263,941	80.2
55099	Price	-	-
55101	Racine	3,447,921	1,047.5
55103	Richland	529,949	161.0
55105	Rock	4,458,930	1,354.7
55107	Rusk	203,517	61.8
55109	St. Croix	2,667,548	810.4
55111	Sauk	1,095,276	332.8
55113	Sawyer	165,266	50.2
55115	Shawano	810,235	246.2

55117	Sheboygan	2,756,596	837.5
55119	Taylor	542,343	164.8
55121	Trempealeau	403,656	122.6
55123	Vernon	283,957	86.3
55125	Vilas	-	-
55127	Walworth	3,204,074	973.4
55129	Washburn	402,039	122.1
55131	Washington	3,826,054	1,162.4
55133	Waukesha	4,489,302	1,363.9
55135	Waupaca	642,706	195.3
55137	Waushara	360,242	109.4
55139	Winnebago	728,992	221.5
55141	Wood	181,759	55.2